THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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CITY ITEMS.

Balmoral Skirts

Of all kinds. BATES & BELL.

Black and White

Shawls, all kinds. BATES & BELL.

Only 25 Cents

For good shirting checks at Shellaby & Barclay's.

White and Colored

Blankets, all sizes. BATES & BELL. 1w

Sawyer's Barbers Soap

Is nice—try it. Only thirty cents a cake.

Gray and White

And colored blankets, very cheap, at Shellaby and Barclay's.

New Cashmere Shawls,

Just opened. BATES & BELL.

Tribune Almanac

At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

100 New Card Photographs

Received yesterday at Pittock's.

The Leader.

An extra number this week.

Subscriptions

To Eastern Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies taken at Pittock's.

More New Books

At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Diaries

At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Call and See

The beautiful Photographs and Engravings at Pittock's.

Liquor Flasks

At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

See

The Weeklies to be had at Pittock's.

Albums and Gold Pens

At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

25 Cents

Will buy good ticking at Shellaby & Barclay's, 24 and 26 Market street.

25 Cents

A yard for shirting stripes at Shellaby & Barclay's; same goods selling everywhere at 37½ cents.

Beautiful Balmoral

Skirts at reduced prices at Shellaby & Barclay's. Black and white balmorals as low as $2,50.

Large Sale

Of cloaks, shawls, dress goods, balmorals and cloths. BATES & BELL.

New Dry Goods

Opening every day on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Decided Bargains

In winter shawls, cloaks, balmorals, blankets and dress goods. BATES & BELL.

Notwithstanding

The very disagreeable weather Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, continues to do a good business in Albums, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, &c

Fine French

Shirting flannels reduced from one dollar to seventy cents. Different patterns in barred and striped flannels, at Shellaby & Barclay's.

You Can Buy

Blankets and flannels cheaper at Shellaby & Barclay's, than you can in any other House in the city. Remember, 24 and 26 Market street.

Just Home

From the East with a large stock of prints, ginghams, muslins, checks and flannels. Call and see the stock just opening at the store of Shellaby & Barclay.

Dress Goods

Closing out at a great reduction on former prices. Remember, we are on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Wholesale

Buyers of dry goods will find it to their interest to call and see our stock before they make their purchases. Remember, we are on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Sweet-Lips.

Is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance breathing Sozodont. This rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tingo to the gums, and renders the mouth as pure and fresh as an infant.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Ilke street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that J. A. Robinson & Co., will commence their great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Boots and Shoes, on Monday, the 15th instant, and continue the same for two weeks The firm have marked down their entire stock and will dispose of it at astonishingly low prices. The most skeptical have but to call at the establishment, No. 61 Fifth street, a few doors next to Barker's, and be convinced. It may be added that the stock is large, varied and of the best quality, so that bargains may be had by all who call.

Closing Out Sale of Ladies Furs.

The best opportunity ever offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh, to buy the best and cheapest furs of all the most fashionabilt styles, consisting in part of capes, eugenes, berthas, muffs and cuffs of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German fitch, Siberian squirrel, and water mink, ladies' fur hoods, ladies skating caps gents fine fur caps, collars and gloves. The above goods can be purchased at Wm. Fleming's Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, at lower prices than any other House in the city. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's First Class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street, sign of the large Gilt Hat.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.

"Well, sir, what's the matter," said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous-looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing scrious," was the reply, my stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call that nothing serious!" said Abernethy; "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there's not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true; therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and control them with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters—the most genial vegetable Restorative and Alternative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the army and navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen—in fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful, invigorant and alterative.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 11. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Nitrous Oxid Gas.

May God Bless you, Dr. Sill! is an exclamation of a lady of more than sixty years of age, who took the laughing gas for the extraction of a number of large teeth. She was one of those nervous, feeble, fearful persons that would have preferred being tortured for life, with a bad set of teeth, than to have submitted to the operation of the old mode of taking out teeth. I never felt the least pain. Oh! I wish everybody could know of this new system of yours. May the confidence of the people grow in your favor. This is but one opinion of thousands who would speak with the highest praise of Dr. Sill's happy way of extracting teeth.

GENERAL NEWS.

MRS. MARY WILLIAMS, aged one hundred and five years, nine months and thirteen days, N. J., on the 28th ult. She never had a sick day, so as to be confined to her bed, until the died near White House, Hunterdon county, last two weeks of her life. It is said that her eyesight continued good as usual (she was always a little near sighted,) and any one who chanced to visit her, even after she passed her one hundredth year, could find her assisting her daughter in the domestic affairs. Her faculties were retained during her whole life. Her husband died seventy years ago. She had five children, two of whom died before her.

TWELVE rebel officers and soldiers who were killed in Virginia, in last April, were buried at Savannah, on Sunday week, with imposing ceremonies, nearly all the Protestant clergy of the city taking part. Bishop Elliott, of the Episcopal Church, delivered the eulogy, in the course of which he said: "The time has not yet arrived to raise a monument to perpetuate the memory of these gallant men, but as sure as there was a God of justice above, that time would come when the country would recover from its present delirium, and a monument would be raised toward heaven in memory of those martyred ones now gone forever."

THE intensity of the cold in New York, Monday morning, was demonstrated by a very singular phenomenon. It was a snow storm formed by steam. At the Fulton Ferry house a pipe of the heating apparatus carried the exhaust steam into the air; the end of the pipe pointed upward, and the force in which the steam issued caused it to ascend thirty or forty feet. While in the air it was not only condensed and congealed, and came down in beautiful flakes of snow. A somewhat singular instance was recently reported to have occurred at a ball-room in Russia.

SOME queer developments in reference to the conduct of Caleb Lyon, late Governor of Idaho Territory, who, when he better known as "Lion Caleb, of Calebtown," have been made by the Indian Bureau. Among other schemes was the building of a very large church of stone, and the rising of mud for mortar. When rain came, his church, which stood upon the side of a hill, was washed away, and the Indians who built it are clamorous for their pay, and the Governor being out of funds, the Indians threaten war.

THE Rev. Dr. McClintock, one of the most learned and eloquent divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly pastor of the congregation worshipping at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventy-second street, New York, and more recently of the American Protestant Chapel in Paris, has been compelled by ill health to finally withdrawn from the regular work of the ministry, and has settled on a farm near New Brunswick, N. J.

THE number of suicides in this city, including Brooklyn, is of late years about one hundred per annum. It is computed that as many would-be-suicides, who have attempted self-slaughter, have their attempts frustrated annually, and some close observers of social and medical phenomena believe that there are about an equal number of unsuccessful ones annually, where the mode of making away with themselves never reaches the knowledge of the Coroners, the newspapers or the public. —*N. Y. Times.*

ABOUT five o'clock yesterday evening the still house of the Oil Refinery, belonging to Henry C. Smith was discovered to be on fire. The flames consumed a portion of the refinery. The loss is estimated at about $10,000. There is an insurance of $7,500 on the entire establishment. The fire extended to the refinery of J. Dalzell & Co., and destroyed property to the amount of $700, which there is an insurance of $3,500.—*Cleveland Herald of yesterday.*

IN Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 5th, three men, employed by a farmer by the name who had just sold his farm for $3,000, and, finding the farmer absent, murdered his wife and child, and proceeded to ransack the building. While thus engaged, a neighbor, who was hearing suspicious noises, went to the house, saw what had been done, and shot all three of the assassins—killing one and mortally wounding the others.

THE New Orleans Delta happily suggests that "we of the South had better turn our attention to the material improvement of our section, rather than politics and governmental matters." The South has suffered fearfully from too much politics and too many politicians. Let politics alone for a while, and we have kept her in the Union, and saved her the devastation of a bitter war.

BETHANY COLLEGE.—The three Phillips Brothers, who are at present in Pennsylvania, have donated fifty thousand dollars to the endowment fund of Bethany College. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, once mayor of that city, has donated seventy-five thousand; these, the list ranging from one hundred to one thousand dollars, is quite respectable.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

DR. BRADFORD, the absconding and defaulting cashier, administrator, of New York city. It is suspected now has gone to Rio Janeiro, and not to St. Thomas, as was at first reported. His shortcomings, it is understood, will not fall far short of $50,000. He came near being sent to the Assembly, from the Twelfth Ward, last fall.

THE Gentiles in Salt Lake City are growing more vigorous and aggressive. The *Union Vidette* newspaper has moved from the soldiers' camp into the town, and fires its sharp shots at the Saints from their very walls.

GEN. AUGUR has sent out a detachment of cavalry and rescued two Union men from prison, at Brentsville, Va., where they had been confined for acts done while in the Union army, under orders from their country.

ON Tuesday evening, the annual sale of the pews in Henry Ward Beecher's church took place, and realized the handsome sum of $400, by H. B. Chaffin. The rent of the pew is $120. The increase from the sales, it is expected, will exceed $20,000.

IN New York there are a gang of boys regularly organized for stealing cotton from the docks or on drays. They carry bags into which they cram the bolfulls they snatch from the torn bales, and sell the cotton at twenty-five cents a pound to rag dealers.

A GOOD SIGN.—The (S. C.) *Courier*, of 1st instant, has no less than fourteen advertisements of cotton factors, whereas but one appeared recently opened—some of them in the city.

UP to the year 1860 no less than fifty wells had been sunk in the Sahara Desert by the French. Their combined quantity of water given by these wells amounts to 7,920,000 gallons per day.

INDICATIONS of coal oil are very abundant in Forthwestern Georgia.

STATE NEWS.

WE published an account of an accident which occurred on the railroad near Marietta, in which it was stated that no one was seriously injured. We have since learned, however, that a young man and an elderly lady, residents of Marietta, and a passenger by the name of T. B. Miller, were seriously injured. Mr. M., who resides at Allentown, Pa., had his jaw broken and four teeth knocked out.

THE Onondago Salt Company, of Syracuse, New York, have sold their interest in coal mines in Pennsylvania to the Morris Run Coal Company for $750,800 57. Of this sum, $510,000 was for coal lands, and the Company, at the same time, secure a contract for all the coal they want for manufacturing purposes for the term of seventeen years, at fifty cents a ton above actual cost.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A few days since a Mrs. Kirkwood, residing at Madison Furnace, Clarion county was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from a stove. She was horribly burned, and only lived a few hours suffering the most excruciating torture. She was about twenty years of age.

A YOUNG man from Cochrantown was arrested in Franklin a few days ago for stealing his father's horse, together with a saddle and bridle from a neighbor. This is the third time he has stolen his father's horse and tried to dispose of it.

THE newspapers throughout the State are urging the passage of a law to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses at court. At present their pay is only $1 per day, which is low.

THE old Pittson Bank has been wound up and consolidated with the First National Bank of Pittson.

A CONVENTION of editors will be held in Erie, on Monday next.

"WILL THE WHITES WORK?" a Georgia journal suggests, is a question of the gravest importance. But the indications are against a negative answer. The great mass of them obviously prefer loafing in bar-rooms and country stores, pitching pennies for drinks and chewing plug tobacco, &c. setting themselves resolutely to work. But our cotemporary must have patience. "It's hard to learn old dogs new tricks." Give them time, with half so much lecturing as has already been lavished on the blacks, and they will yet toe the mark. We are opposed to all invidious distinctions, and insist that the whites shall have their share of the loafing, anyway. Don't compel them to make contracts in the first half of January, or go without work, but let them have time to think better of it if they are not entirely right at the start. When they ascertain that the alternative is "Root, hog, or die!" they'll betake themselves to turning up the earth, though they do hate it. Working for the pure love of it is not common anywhere. Only present fairly the alternative of work or no bread, and whites will work, though they do hate to.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ON Thursday last, Mr. George Wills, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, while drawing a hog up on a platform, for the purpose of scalding it, slipped and fell back into a large tub of hot water. His whole body was submerged with the exception of his head, breast, and the lower portion of his legs. He was instantly taken out and plunged into a trough of cold water near by, which probably saved him from instant death. Everything was done by neighbors and friends to relieve his dreadful suffering; but human skill could not avail, and he died about one o'clock the same night, after enduring the greatest agony. Two thirds of his body was deeply scalded and in places the flesh was literally cooked.

VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEED OF TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

Pennsylvania Officers Pay Stopped.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1866.

ORDER PROTECTING LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

The following important order was issued, to-day, to correct the incessant abuses, in certain portions of the rebel states:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1866.

General Orders, No. 3:

To protect loyal persons against improper civil suits and penalties in the late rebellious States, Military Division, and Department Commanders, whose commands embrace, or are composed of any of the late rebellious States, and who have not already done so, will at once issue and enforce orders, protecting from prosecution, or suits, in the State or municipal courts of such State, all officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all persons thereto attached or in anywise thereto belonging subject to military authority, charged with offenses for acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper military authority; and to protect from military prosecution all loyal citizens or persons charged with offenses done against the rebel forces, directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion; and all persons, their agents or employees, charged with the occupancy of abandoned lands or plantations, or the possession or custody of any kind of property whatever, who occupied, used, possessed, or controlled the same pursuant to the order of the President, or any of the civil or military departments of the Government, and to protect them from any penalties or damages that may have been or may be pronounced or adjudged in said Courts in any of such cases; also protecting colored persons from persecutions in any of said States charged with offenses for which white persons are not prosecuted or punished in the same manner and degree. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj't Gen'l.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

It is understood that Lewis D. Campbell has not yet accepted the nomination as Minister to Mexico, neither has the appointment of Secretary Browning been confirmed.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S STAFF.

Brevet Colonel Geo. L. Hartsoff, Lieut. Col. and Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, late Major General United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Sheridan.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following statement exhibits the receipts from customs at the ports below named for the first half of the fiscal year, ending December 31st, 1865: Chicago, $294, 856,07; Cincinnati $104,779,85—two months receipts unreported; St. Louis, $189,844,91—two weeks receipts unreported; Cleveland, $200,661,49; Detroit, $59,437,43. The receipts from the above ports as compared with those received during the same period last year show an increase of over 250 per cent.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Senator Sherman and General Schenck both arrived this morning and took their seats. Each seems confident of success in the approaching senatorial contest in Ohio.

RANDALL HUNT.

Randall Hunt, the latest production of the Louisiana manufactory for senator, after having carefully surveyed the field, has come to the conclusion to go home again.

BEN. WADE'S PLUCK.

A curious scene occurred at Senator Ben. Wade's rooms the other night. A person whom Mr. Wade had never seen, but who seemed from his accent and bearing, to be a southerner, asked him to sign some papers for him, recommending him for Government employment. Wade, fancying from his manner that some mischief was intended, excused himself for a moment, stepped into another room and procured a revolver. On his return the stranger renewed his demand that he should sign the papers. Wade refused, whereupon the man drew a bowie knife and exclaimed, "well, we are here alone, sir, and you shall sign them." Wade instantly produced his revolver, ordered the man out, followed him down stairs, gave him a parting kick, shut the door in his face, and hasn't seen him since, and has no idea who he was.

MISSOURI WAR CLAIMS.

Secretary Stanton, recognizing the justice of the claim of Missouri for reimbursement for moneys expended in payment of troops, has promised his personal assistance to aid in securing its passage through Congress.

NEED OF TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

Letters by the hundred, written by eastern officers of our army who have settled in Louisiana and Mississippi, are received here daily by members of Congress. All say that if the troops are withdrawn, loyal men will be compelled to leave; they cannot live there at all.

The recent order mustering out volunteers in Virginia, leaves only one regiment and a half of regulars on duty in the State, exclusive of five companies of regular artillery stationed at Fortress Monroe. The secessionists rejoice over this removal of military rule.

THE MISSOURI BOAT BURNERS.

Secretary Stanton says that as soon as he receives the writ of habeas corpus in favor of the rebel boat-burners now on trial at St. Louis, he will immediately direct the Military Commander of that Department to turn them over to the civil authorities for trial.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE

Today were eight hundred and two thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS PAY STOPPED.

Among the officers whose pay has been stopped by orders from the Department until they settle up unadjusted Quartermaster's accounts are: D. Chase, Quartermaster 12th Pa. Cavalry; C. P. Rachell, 12th Pa. Cavalry; Capt. Thomas E. Little, 187th Pa.; Lieut. N. J. Howell, 4th Pa. Cavalry; Capt. J. Junghlutig; 4th Pa. Cavalry; Lieut. M. McDonald, 12th Pa. Cavalry; Lieut. Lucius Freeman, A. Q. M. 190th Pa.; Lieut. John Giles, 8th Pa. Cavalry; Lieut. W. C. Bugby, A. Q. M. 224 Pa. Cavalry.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

No Session of the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1866.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session today; as we have previously announced, it had adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.—The members of the House assembled at the usual hour. The following business was transacted:

Mr. McKinley offered a joint resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to withhold all bills until he receives official notification of the return of Gov. Curtin from Cuba. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Herron read in place an act to repeal an act relative to certain roads in Allegheny county, which had been passed in 1862.

Mr. Quay read in place an Act which provides for the exemption of soldiers from the payment of the bounty tax.

Mr. Pennypacker reported a set of joint resolutions, instructing our Senators and Members of Congress to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, regarding the election of President.

The House then adjourned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Troops Being Sent to Ireland.

REDUCTION OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Prsvateers Feared in Spain.

Difficulties in Australia Increasing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool 30th, via Queenstown 31st, arrived this morning.

The Fenian trials are progressing at Cork. Another prisoner, James Montaine, was acquitted.

Two regiments were hastily sent from England to Dublin. One of them in the garrison at Manchester was aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning and conveyed to Liverpool, twelve hundred strong, and forthwith embarked for Dublin. Such energetic movements of course gave rise to rumors of serious danger.

There are rumors that peace is about to be concluded by European mediation between Spain and Chili.

London.—The money market is tight, and the demand heavy; the Banks have advanced the rate to 9d. Baring Brothers report breadstuffs inactive and unchanged. Petroleum—8s 6d for Refined. Beef—Steady; a moderate demand for fine qualities. Pork—A small parcel of new American, sold at 91s@92s 6d. Bacon —In limited demand, and offering at still lower rates; Middles, 55s@58s. Lard—Slow of sale, and 1s per cwt. lower. Butter—Without enquiry. Cheese—Steady for prime. Petroleum—Both English and Brandoin, report an easy market; Refined, at 2s 1d@2s 1½d; closing dull, at 2s 10½@2s.

Liverpool, January 3.—Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour dull and lower. Wheat slow of sale and prices favorable to buyers. Indian corn in limited request at 29s.6d.@30s. per 480 pounds for mixed. To effect sales of articles lower prices would have to be submitted to.

London, Dec. 30.—Consols closed last evening at 87@87¼, for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £403,000. U. S. Five-Twenties, 64½@65¼; Illinois Central, 87¾; ex. div. Erie 56@57¼.

La France denies that the French Minister at Washington threatened to leave there if the Federal Government sent a minister accredited to the Juarez Government, or that the first Secretary had been sent to France for instructions.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton to-day, with nearly a million and a half dollars in specie.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes the British Government has resolved on a very considerable decrease in the army. The leading features will be the reduction of two companies in each battalion of the line, amounting in the aggregate to about 850 officers, and some 16,000 non-commissioned officers and men. One regiment of cavalry is also expected to disappear.

The Board of Trade returns for November exhibit an extraordinary increase in exports, three and a half millions sterling, or twenty-nine per cent over November 1864.

The *Times*'s editorial is a resume of the events of the year, a large portion being devoted to favorable criticism on American affairs.

The *Times* criticises Grant's report.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* contradicts reports in American papers of the abandonment of Chihuahua and Sonora.

A holder of Alabama bonds states that no provision was made to renew them, or for the payment of interest.

The Cardinals at a recent meeting decided that the Pope should remain in Rome.

The considerable uneasiness manifested owing to a report that suspected privateers had been seen. The Cortes was opened on the 27th by the Queen, she saidher desire for peace had not been of hostilities with Peru, which refused amends for the wrongs. She had received Italy as it should still watch the interest of the Holy See.

Saturday's official advices, apprehensions of difficulty in Mexican affairs, caused American quotations to give way on the 27th ult. Illinois Central closing at 87@87½; Erie, sold at 57@57½; Five-Twenties, 64½@64¾.

The following are the authorized quotations for cotton: New Orleans fair, 22¾d; middling, 20½d; Mobile, 20½d; middling, 20¾; Uplands, 22d; middling, 20¾d. The sales of the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer at unchanged rates; stock in port, 370,000 bales, including 144,000 American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The following is a summary of the foreign news sent by the steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 28th, which has not yet arrived:

The Christmas holidays interrupted commercial affairs.

Precautions of an extraordinary character had been taken nightly in Dublin.

The *Evening Mail* says: The number of police and military and arms added to the old classes, the cavalry patroled the suburbs, and all the military was held in readiness at a moments notice. Nothing transpired to justify these measures. The condemned last plank of Fenians have been removed to a convict establishment at Dartmoor, England.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Mexican affairs argues that Napoleon will probably withdraw sooner or later, and urges America, for the present, to act energetically await the result, and abstain from inconsiderate expressions on the subject.

The Daily *News* points out that the absorption of the stocks in the Government Funds has lately been more extensive than ever before known, and says this is one cause of the depreciation of English securities.

Sir Emanuel Lethtake, President of the Royal Academy is dead.

M. Fould's financial report is published, and agrees generally with the anticipations received by the Canada.

It is stated that Maximilian is omitted from the Catholic sovereigns to whom the Pope sends the customary Christmas felicitations.

Melbourne advices report an increase in the serious difficulties between the Legislature and the Government of Victoria.

THE ICE MOVING AT ST. LOUIS,

Four More Steamers Sunk.

HEAVY LOSS OF PROPERTY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The warm weather for the two past days, combined with a rise in the Missouri river, started the ice in our harbor, about five o'clock this morning. It parted nearly opposite the foot of Carr street, a portion moving down about one hundred feet, opening the channel to the Illinois shore, through which passed several hours, and sinking the steamer Bell Memphis, which lay bound in the middle of the channel, the steamer Warsaw, at the lower end of the levee, Prairie Rose, at the lower end of the landing, and a ferry boat on the Illinois shore, and doing considerable damage to ssveral other boats, barges, &c.

The Belle Memphis was valued at $120,000, and insured for $40,000. The Warsaw was valued at $75,000; insurance not ascertained. The Prairie Rose was worth $15,000; probably insured. The ferry boat was valued at about $30,000.

About noon, the steamer Nebraska and the ferry boat Milligan began butting the ice on the lower end of the landing, and broke the channel about one hundred yards wide on the Missouri shore, nearly to the upper end of the levee, when the whole field of ice gave way, and moved slowly down, carrying with it the wrecks of the previous disasters, still afloat, to the extreme lower part of the city, where it gorged again.

The harbor approaching the city is now open, and ferry boats are running, and it is expected that the ice, both above and below the city, will move out to-night as the Missouri river broke up to-day at St. Joseph, Kansas City, Lexington, Jefferson City and St. Charles, and the ice will reach here before morning. At the latter place, the North Missouri Railroad ferry boat, used for transporting trains across the river, was sunk, and the landing badly injured. No other disaster is yet reported in the Missouri river, and there is no news from the Upper Mississippi. The weather is very warm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The statement in the first dispatch, of losses sustained by the breaking of the ice to-day, is incorrect. The value of the Belle Memphis is $80,000. Warsaw, $35,000; wrecking tug, $20,000. The entire loss is about $225,000, and the total loss at this and the disaster three weeks ago, $500,000, which may be increased to-night to double that amount.

Latest from the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The *Times*' Brownsville correspondent, the 4th says: The American division, under Crawford, was not making much headway, as the federal soldiers were forbidden to enlist, and the Brownsville recruiting office was closed.

It is understood that Escobedo was preparing for another attack on Matamoras.

The Imperialists are surprised some small camps of the Liberals, killing twelve and capturing thirty, who are to be executed by Maximilian's order. General Crawford addressed General Weitzel on the subject, asking him to prevent the murder. The latter replied, stating that he had entered a solemn protest against this act, but Mejia informed him he was compelled to obey the orders of his Government.

General Clark has arrived at Brownsville with important dispatches from the North.

General's Weitzel and Crawford were given a dinner by the Liberal Mexicans in Brownsville. Escabedo, Corrinas, Garcia and Romero were present. Much good feeling was manifested by the two Federal Generals toward the Mexican republicans.

General Crawford was shot at from the opposite side, but an apology was afterward offered.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—Cotton declined 1 @1½c.; sales 3400 bales; middling 48c. Coffee; sales 1000 bags at 20½ in gold. Corn steady at $1.35@1.39. Gold 126.

Moulders Union—Fenian Mass Meeting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Iron Moulders held a secret session yesterday morning in Tammany Hall in the afternoon, and resolved itself into a committee, and transacted business of a routine character.

An immense mass meeting in honor of Fenian Delegates, was held in Cooper Institute last evening. Addresses were made by several delegates from various States, and by Colonel O'Mahoney.

Fox Hunt—Fenian Congress Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—An exciting fox hunt came off yesterday on the Union course, Long Island. Some half a dozen foxes were run down.

The Fenian Congress yesterday adjourned *sine die*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.

The Military Force in the South.

FEELING AGAINST THE NORTH.

The New York Collectorship.

CANADA AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Rejected Pension Claims.

DESTRUCTION OF U. S. CURRENCY.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Tribune*'s Washington special says that General Spinner of the United States Treasury, has informed several banking companies as applicants for designation as depositories for government funds, that it is the policy of the Government not to establish any more depositories than is necessary for Government demands, and when no actual necessity exists for the establishment of such depositories, he must decline to authorize them.

Senator Wilson's bill for the reorganization of the regular army, was formed upon the plan laid before the President and Secretary of War a few weeks since by General Grant.

General Grant expresses his opinion that the necessity of maintaining a large military force in the South no longer exists, and he believes that a material reduction in the number of our troops remaining there, may still safely be made.

The Post Office Department has received reports for December from its agents for opening new offices in the Gulf and Southwestern States. All concur in the statement that the taking of the test oath that they have not voluntarily given aid during the rebellion, whether taken by post office, internal revenue or custom house officer, immediately outlaws the officer from all social intercourse. The feeling against the North is as bitter in all the States as during the war.

Another delegation of red men, twenty-five in number, and composed of Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, has just arrived in town to lay their never-ceasing grievances before the Indian Commissioner, and their great father, the Commissioner, has not fully investigated the complaints of the delegation of Sacs and Foxes, who still remain in the city.

The Supreme Court to-day was engaged upon the great California Champaign case of revenue infringement. D. S. Eaton, of New York, delivered the argument for the plaintiff and Attorney-General Speed, assisted by Judge Lake, District Attorney of California, conducted the defense.

Another case of conscience has been reported to Gen. Spinner, from Philadelphia. An anonymous party deposits a considerable sum with a Collector of Internal Revenue, announcing that it rightfully belongs to the Government.

The *Tribune*'s Washington special says: A party of prominent gentlemen from New York, now in this city, are urging, and will there this morning for the purpose of presenting the name of Henry A. Smith for Collector. Mr. Depew is also here, backed by a strong influence. The name of Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court, is also presented, but the President, to-day assured the above mentioned delegation that he was in no hurry to make the appointment.

The Cotton Bubble is exploded. Hon. Mr. Parley, who come for the purpose of urging the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, arrived here last evening. They will find their object exceedingly difficult of attainment. Petitions from all quarters against the renewal of the treaty are pouring in.

The *Tribune*'s Washington special says: Major General Canby, the officer referred to in a recent dispatch, as having expressed disloyal sentiments at a public meeting in Texas. He is among the number mustered out.

An immense number of claims have been rejected recently by Commissioner Barrett, upon the ground that they do not come within the rules prescribed by law. These claims are, however, of such a character as to merit the consideration of Congress, and where there is not legal right on the part of the claimants, to receive Barrett's approval, he generally recommends that they be paid, nevertheless, under special enactment. Some of these claims may not be presented for years, and it is deemed unjust to the parties concerned to withhold now, allowing the pension to commence from the date of the death of the soldier.

The Secretary of War has adopted the rule in this matter, and fixed the date of the passage of the act of relief as the day on which the pension should commence to run.

The last plank of the scaffold near the eye of the dome of the capitol was removed this evening revealing the long dome in all its grandeur upon which for eighteen months past Constance Brumidy has been at work.

The *Herald*'s dispatch says: It is reported that $80,000 of fractional currency will be destroyed by the Treasury Department in a few days. The intention is to substitute an equal amount of new currency for that which is cancelled.

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS ROBBERY,

Plot for Liberating Jeff. Davis.

REBEL SETTLEMENT IN MEXICO,

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A bag containing five thousand dollars in gold, part of the proceeds of the Adams Express robbery, was picked up on Thursday afternoon in the neighborhood of Cosceb Bridge, Connecticut. This is supposed to be the place where the robbers jumped from the train, after plundering the car.

A rumor has been prevalent at Fortress Monroe, during the last few days, of a plot for the liberation of Jeff. Davis. According to report, the plan is to seize the arrival of the intended rescuers singly on board trading vessels, so as to ward off suspicions. The authorities have instituted a search of craft in the Hampton Roads in search of suspicious appearance has been discovered.

The correspondent of the *Herald* at Cordova, Mexico, gives an account of a visit to the city of Carlotta, recently founded by ex-rebels under Sterling Price. The city contains a dozen houses and a few tents. Price has a plantation of five hundred and forty acres from which he has sold five thousand dollars' worth of coffee and a considerable quantity of tobacco and fruits. Gov. Harris's plantation adjoins his, and Gen. Levy's plantation adjoining his nearest neighbors. Price is enthusiastic over the prospects of Carlotta, and thought it would become a great city.

A dispatch from Charleston says: Several parties connected with the Bee Company, formerly engaged in blockade running, have been arrested.

Advices from Chili say that several Chilians and foreigners in Montevideo, appear to have contrived and fitted out three or four privateers to sail under the flag of Chili, and prey on the commerce of Spain on that coat. The blockading vessels remained at their respective stations.

The *Numancia*, a Iron clad, had arrived a Caudiz, on her way down to Valparaiso, while the Vina de Madrid was, at last accounts, anchored in the harbor of Coquimbo, after a cruise between Valparaiso and the latter port, evidently on the look out for the Esmeralda.

From New Orleans---A Negro Outbreak---Collision Between the Troops and Militia, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1,000 bales at 48@49c; New York checks 1 @ cent. discount.

Gold, 126.

Freights on Cotton to New York ⅝c; to Liverpool, ⅜.

Arrived—The Neshannock, from New York, and the Cleopatra, from Boston.

Mr. Burdett has arrived from Washington en route to Texas. He speaks highly of the President.

At Jackson, the freedmen generally are making contracts.

At Yazoo City, since the first of last June, 25,000 bales of Cotton have been received.

A lot of negroes in a parish on Red river rose in arms, ten days ago and tried to murder the overseer, but failed. They marched to another place, waiting reinforcements. The militia hid them, and without serious difficulty, and arrested accomplices of several plantations, where arms and ammunition were found secreted in quantity.

Two of the ringleaders in that section had refused to work. The militia and military in Caddo are in arms under Capt. Taylor of that parish. The militia were arrested by the Federal military, and were to be tried by a military commission, but escaped from jail. The action of the military in rescuing by force of arms from the custody of the Sheriff at Jefferson, Texas, has been sustained by the Federal authorities here, and the principal agent ordered back to his post.

On the fifteenth of February will be sold at auction by order of the New Orleans city government, fourteen squares of levee property in the front business part of the city.

In the United States District Court the libel versus Judge Rust's property was dismissed and the property returned to him. Rust was the confederate agent to Spain.

A special to the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 8th says: General Thomas officially informs Gov. Patton that all the United States troops will be removed from the State, and arms and munitions furnished

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD,

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the remark of Mr. President GARRETT, of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, that "the merchants, the manufacturers, the capitalists and the people of Pittsburgh and of Western Pennsylvania demand the construction of this road as one man," asks pertinently, "why is it that the feelings of the people of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania are thus alienated from Philadelphia, that they should 'as one man' *demand* a new outlet to the seaboard that will give Philadelphia the go by? Why is it so? These are questions that the merchants, capitalists, manufacturers and people of Philadelphia should demand answers to."

They might have demanded answers to these questions any time within these past ten years, and it is but little to their credit that they have *not* demanded them. Now, when it is too late, they begin to ask, and to wonder, and to comprehend dimly that monopolies cannot exist long in a free government, and that the people who are oppressed by them will seek the first and best opportunity of escaping from them.

We do not know that we can give the answers that the *Ledger* clamors for, but we can tell it why, looking at the matter from a Pittsburgh stand-point, the people of this end of the State demand a new eastern outlet. It is

First, Because they are oppressed by the monopoly of the Pennsylvania road, which discriminates against them, and ignores their interests altogether in its calculations.

Second, Because the best protection to any people against imposition is *Competition*. It is essential to us to have a competing line to the east, in order to give us the local advantage which every leading locality west of us has. And

Third, Because there is more business here than any one railroad can attend to. The Pennsylvania Road, with all its capacity, is unable to accomodate the traffic naturally centering here, and we need another railroad or two to provide for it, and encourage its growth.

Beyond these reasons, we want the Connellsville road finished, *first*, to develop the resources of the southwestern counties of the State, and *second*, to give us a shorter route to Baltimore and Washington.

If Philadelphia had ever been truly alive to her own interests, she would have seen not only the policy, but the necessity, of two competing lines to that city from this. A comprehension of this necessity would have prompted her to organize a new and independent Company, to build the Southern Pennsylvania road, which would have opened up to her a rich country, as well as a new outlet to the West. But instead of that she threw that route into the hands of the Pennsylvania road, which has practically closed it, and now, when there is danger that the trade which would have poured into Philadelphia over this route will be diverted to Baltimore, she cries out, like many others who have trifled away their chances, "too late!" and wants to know the reason why!

BIOGRAPHIES.

CORNELIUS O'DOWD, in the nineteenth of his series of articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* "Upon men and women, and other Things in General," has some quaint and caustic criticisms on late Biographies of famous men, which are deserving of citation. He defines two sorts of objectionable memorial mongers.

1. Those who imitate the wretches who strip the dead on the field of battle; who portray their hero in his hour of sickness and depression; in his times of exaggerated gaiety and folly; in his moments of excited vanityand success. "Was the fatal marksman in the maintop as terrible an enemy of poor Nelson as the biographer who lately wrote his life at Dresden?" "Had the Great Emperor such a foe in all his fiery career, as that Doctor who chronicled his late years at St. Helena?" "Oh evil generations of gossips! Why will you revel in your neighbor's short-comings?" "Was there ever yet that man whom Biography could not make little?" "Take him who deals with the greatest themes—with the highest powers of mind—and has he not his ills and ailments, his days of depression, his seasons of fretfulness and impatience, and his times of distrust and disbelief? Is it of these we ask the registry? Do we want the chronicle of the words he uttered in his pain or the bitter syllables that broke from him in his passion."

2. "Those who hold a brief from their hero, and make him out a monster of unmitigated virtue. I declare, if I were driven to the choice, I had rather have my 'life taken' by the former than by these."

In this country WASHINGTON has uniformly been depicted after this fashion; FRANKLIN frequently; and now LINCOLN'S humanity is suffering by the same process. CARPENTER'S series of sketches in the *Independent* may be taken as a sample.

"CAMPBELL," said Lord LYNDHURST, referring to the "Lives of the Chancellors," "has added one more to the terrors of death; for if I do not outlive him, he will write my life."

We have a friend who combines the morbid austerities of a Puritan, with the intellectual freedom of a Philosopher. A scion of a house of colonial and revolutionary fame, who blends the polished carriage and manners of a gentleman with the debauched morals of a cavalier, met this friend on the street one day and accosted him: "Sir," said he "I acknowledge your virtues, though I do not imitate them; but allow me to say your character would be more tolerable if you indulged in a few levities, just to convince your friends that you are human."

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

We call special attention to the manner which Mr. Speaker KELLEY of the House Representatives has constituted the Railroad Committee. It consists of Davis (chairman) Watt, Kerns, Quigley, and Herner, all of Philadelphia; Markley of Montgomery, Shenk of Lancaster, Osterhout of Wyoming, Adlum of Blair, Weiser of Lehigh, Sturdevant of Crawford, McKinley of Luzerne, Glass of Allegheny, and McAfee of Westmoreland. If the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had selected the Committee precisely to suit the interests of that Corporation, he would not have changed this list of names. The Committee is fully in the hands of that Company. Only four Western members are on it. And this from a Speaker who is a Western man and was elected by Western votes!

THE POSTMASTER of the city of Washington, Mr. BOWEN, is an ardent friend of Manhood Suffrage, and President of the Free Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia. The pro-slavery men of that city, acting upon the delusion now so prevalent throughout the country, that the President sympathized with them, demanded of him the removal of Mr. BOWEN for daring to favor the heresy that negroes are men, and entitled to the rights of men. The President, to his high honor be it spoken, has refused to comply with this demand, and Mr. BOWEN remains in office.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SUIT

Is now up in Philadelphia, and in the opening speech of Mr. CUYLER, the attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad, we have a full indication of the line of defence to be taken by his client. Mr. Cuyler is represented as saying:

"The object of the respondents is to construct a great through route between the far west and New York, although it is agreed that Philadelphia may have a few crumbs of the business. The whole scheme has been matured through by picking up little local charters, which were intended for roads purely local in their character, and the first step in the effort to get across the State of Pennsylvania is to lease the Catawissa railroad, whereby the parties here to get from Milton across the State, unite with the Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad, and thence by the Morris & Essex Railroad get into New York."

Truly, and why not? Have not the people as good a right to go to New York, if they want to, as to go to Philadelphia? Is it a crime in them to want to "get into New York"? Must the power of the Supreme Court be invoked to *prevent* them going to New York, without first going to Philadelphia? That appears to be Mr. CUYLER'S position. He sets out with treating the idea of trying to "get into New York" as being an enormity—one as great as that of OLIVER TWIST was in the eyes of the astonished beadle, when he asked for "more."

Philadelphia will do well to moderate her tone in this regard. The people of the west have already the privilege of a through route to New York, which leaves the Pennsylvania road at Harrisburg, and avoids Philadelphia altogether; and if this through route may exist, why may not another, and as many as capitalists may choose to build? The simple question with regard to this new route is, whether the western trade and travel shall go over the New York roads to New York, or be diverted by the new route through Pennsylvania, giving to Philadelphia the full chance to get it, if she can, and which she does not now enjoy. She may plant herself in the way, and say it shall not come into Pennsylvania at all, unless it goes over the Pennsylvania Central; but she will come as poor speed in that endeavor as Mrs. Partington did in trying to force back the tide with her mop.

THE Conservative papers seem unable to give the proceedings of Congress correctly on the reconstruction question. The *Commercial* informed its readers the other day that VOORHEES' resolution endorsing the restoration policy, had been carried, 107 to 58; and now we have the New York *Times* putting forth this averment:

"And even Mr. Bingham's amendment to the resolution of Mr. Voorhees—which was passed on Tuesday—while it was not moved in the interest of the government, is so framed as to express an expression of confidence in the President. The solemn declarantion of the House of its 'abiding confidence' in the President's disposition to unite with Congress in restoring to 'equal position and rights' the States recently in rebellion, ought to be a long step toward reconstruction."

As the House did not pass either the resolution or amendment, but simply referred both to the Reconstruction Committee, the consolation derived from the passage of the amendment, in the above paragraph, is slightly premature, particularly as the editor of the *Times*, Mr. RAYMOND, was one of the majority of thirty-three who voted against it.

But, if it *had* passed, we see in it no ground for consolation to our conservative friends. Mr. RAYMOND, in his late speech, took the broad ground that Congress had nothing whatever to do with Reconstruction, the whole matter being exclusively in the hands of the President. With what face, then, can this same Mr. RAYMOND, in his paper, chuckle over the (supposed) passage of a resolution declaring abiding confidence in the President's disposition to "*co-operate with Congress*" in the work of reconstruction? It is the Radicals who assert the power of Congress over the subject, and the Conservatives who deny it; and if the (supposed) passage of a resolution asserting the possession of this power on the part of Congress, is a cause of gratification to any, the Conservatives, who deny the right, must, if they laugh at all, laugh on the wrong side of their mouths.

A HEAVY ARRAY OF COUNSEL.—

In the railroad suit now pending at Philadelphia, the following array of counsel appeared: Theodord Cuyler, Esq. and Charles Gibbons, Esq. for the Pennsylvania Rail Road; Judge Black and Judge Church, for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company; Judge Porter, Hon. Alex. Henry, for the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Geo. M. Wharton, Esq., Wm. H. Drayton, and Francis W. Hughes, Esq., for the Catawissa Railroad Company; Geo. W. Riddle, Esq. and F. Gowan, Esq., for the Reading Railroad Company.

Hon. Robert J. Walker (one of the attorneys for Sir Eorton Peto) was also present.

VERY KIND.—A Philadelphia member has introduced a bill into the legislature to levy an additional tax of 2½ mills upon the people of this county. We are much obliged to this gentleman for the interest he takes in our affairs, but having six members of our own there, (of which fact, perhaps, he is not aware,) the people of this county naturally prefer them, as representatives, to the Philadelphians. When we want a Philadelphia member to attend to our local business, we will let him know.

WE are indebted to Judge Advocate HOSMER for a copy of the argument of Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, in the trial of the Assassination Conspirators.

Military Trials in the South.

Among the papers presented to the Senate from the Bureau of Military Justice, relative to recent trials in the South by military commission, are those detailing the proceedings in the case of Edward W. Andrews, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, now serving out a sentence of two years imprisonment for killing a negro charged with stealing his horse. Judge Holt, to whom a petition of two hundred citizens of South Carolina, for his pardon, endorsed on the petition was referred, says that their very numbers furnish additional grounds for the enforcement of this inadequate sentence. It shows to be so deeply seated, and so widely spread, the feeling of deadly hatred to the black race, among those who so lately held that race in abject bondage, and the will to see them crushed without a protest or remonstrance, so strong and ready that the Government is imperatively called on to carry out, with the utmost resolution and sternness of purpose, undeterred by pretended signs of penitence, every measure having for its object the protection of this helpless people, which the overthrow of a treasonable war against human freedom throughout the world has placed under its almost exclusive guardianship.

THE report of the State Banks for 1865, is a meagre document. The volume, which usually contains five hundred pages, is now limited to seventy-six pages in consequence of nearly all of the State Banks having placed themselves under the protection of the National law. The Banks which still operate under the State enactments are but eleven in number, as follows: Bank of Lawrence County, Bank of Pittsburgh, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, (Shippensburgh), Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, Jersey Shore Bank, Kittanning Bank, Manch Chunk Bank, National Bank of Pennsylvania, (Pottsville); Oil City Bank, Stroudsburg Bank, Tioga County Bank.

The following saving Institutions also made a reports—Cannonsburg Savings Fund Society, Carlisle Deposit Bank, Dauphin Deposit Bank, Hanover Saving Fund, Harrisburg Savings Bank, Lebanon Savings, Reading Savings Bank, Shrewsbury Savings Institution.

The aggregate amount of specie held by all these institutions in November, 1865, was $348,708 99; of Treasury notes, $709,428 40; of bonds, $753,344 10; real estate, $70,322 37, and of mortgages, but $5,000. The capital stock actually paid in was $4,790,575 00; the notes in circulation, $1,831,245 50; the deposits, $4,461,909 75 and certificates of deposit, $113,907 41.

LOUIS NAPOLEON seems to be asking us for an axe-helve, and the question is whether we shall require Mexico to furnish it to him. The following ancient story is in point:

A woodman came into the forest to ask the trees to give him a handle for his axe. It seemed so modest a request that the principal trees at once agreed to it, and it was settled among them that the Ash, homely Ash should furnish what was wanted. No sooner had the woodman fitted the staff to his purpose than he began laying about him on all sides, felling the noblest trees in the forest. The Oak now seeing the whole matter too late, whispered to the Cedar, "The first concession has lost all; if we had not sacrificed our humble neighbor, we might have yet stood for ages ourselves."

THE question of forming a State organization is agitated in Nebraska with much spirit, public opinion being, apparently, about equally divided on the subject. The Democrats generally oppose the measure, and the Republicans are divided, increased taxation and the location of the Pacific Railroad, being considerations involved in the question.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Editorial Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1866.

Governor Curtin's intimate personal friends do not give as favorable an account of the condition of his health as has been given the public through the newspapers. They represent that he really was very miserable when he went away. A gentleman told me that when he shook hands with the Governor an hour before his departure for Cuba, he had serious doubts whether he should ever welcome him back alive. Recent letters from him state that he is improving, but not by any means with rapidity. His physician is not willing to take the responsibility of recommending his return before the coming on again of mild weather. The Governor is sensibly perplexed between his duty to himself and the duties he owes the State by reason of his official position. It is currently reported here that the Governor will return, at all events, by the middle of February. That he desires to is unquestionable, but that he will is by no means certain.

The Secretary of State and the Attorney General are anxious to have the Legislature adjourn to the middle of February. The members are desirous of proceeding with business. Hence, two questions have been raised. 1. Whether bills passed by the two Houses, and sent to the Executive Chamber, will not become laws in ten days, because not returned within ten days. The opinion of the Attorney General has been obtained, and he decides that bills and resolutions passed to the Governor himself, and that the ten days begin to run at the date of such presentation. The words of the Constitution seem to be plainly to that effect. It is objected that the Governor should chance to die—which all hope he will not—Mr. Fleming, as Speaker of the Senate, would be put in the peculiar attitude of determining as acting Governor the fate of bills upon which he had acted as Senator, and whose passage he had actually attested as speaker of that body. In this perplexity there seems as yet to be such difficulties of opinion that no final conclusion will be reached for some days.

The project of starting a new Republican daily here, has been indefinitely postponed, mainly because a man combining all the pre-requisites could not be had to conduct it.

A pleasant story was told me to-day, of Gen. J. W. Geary's home little time ago. Some gentlemen of copperhead proclivities, waited on him at his house, to see if he would consent to the use of his name in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor in this city. He gentlemen from the interior and western counties would be in favor of whichever of the two bills may seem the best to bring before the Senate and House for consideration; but if straws show which way the wind blows, the Philadelphia delegations will be solid against such a project.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville matter is again before the legislature, bills having been introduced in both branches. One is but a copy of the other, and reads as follows:

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, which became a law on the 19th day of August, A. D., 1864, entitled an act relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, purporting to revoke all the rights, franchises and privileges of said Company to construct a road Northwardly and Eastwardly of Connellsville, in consequence of which suits have been instituted, and are now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of this State, and also in the Supreme Court of the State, which litigation is productive of manifestly impede the completion of this very important line of railroad, therefore,

Be it enacted, That the said act of the 19th of August, 1864, entitled, an act relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, that the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company shall consent to a connection of its road with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, at such point upon its line of location as may be selected by said last-named company, and also, that the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company shall, within three months, put its road under contract, and complete the same within two years.

Mr. Graham, yesterday, read a bill incorporating the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company. Messrs. E. Biddle, S. H. Geyer, Jos. Craig, Arthur Holson, H. P. Swartz and others, are named as incorporators. The capital is named at $150,000, and the corporation is to have power to insure from loss by fire or otherwise, all kinds of property and the lives of individuals.

The proposed erection of a Workhouse, in Allegheny county, appears to meet with the approval of all of the delegation. The bill is very voluminous, containing thirteen different sections, and, in brief, authorizes the establishment of a Workhouse, which is to be under the control of the Inspectors of your county prison. They are to appoint five Managers, who are to hold office one year, and who are to purchase, subject to the approval of the Board of Inspectors, not more than fifty acres of land, and erect buildings. They are also to appoint a Superintendent, Matron, and other officers. When the buildings are ready for occupation, persons are to be transferred thither, from the prison, who have more than ninety days to serve, who shall have been committed for vagrancy, drunkenness or disorderly conduct, and such inmates as the Criminal Court may direct. And hereafter, any committing magistrate can send there a vagrant, for not less than thirty days nor more than six months; a disorderly person, for not less than thirty days nor more than three months, and a drunkard, not exceeding thirty days. All inmates are to be kept at some useful employment unless physically or naturally disqualified. They are also to be connected with it an Inebriate Asylum.

Mr. Negley, of Butler, has read in his place bills as follows:

A joint resolution requesting Congress to pass a law equalizing bounties, so that the, earlier soldiers of the late war should receive the same amount as those who served on to end. And a bill to revive and continue for another year the Acts of Assembly providing for the payment by the State of our soldiers for the time they were in the service before being mustered into the United states service.

The Express Robbery.

The shrewdness of the thief, which seems to cling so readily to him in the matter of the commission of crime, appears to desert him almost entirely when the circumstances of his misdeeds are to be concealed. The apparent inconsistency appears either inconsistent or curious, but it is nevertheless true, and it has engaged the pen of the novelist as well as that of the recorder of daily events.

On Saturday evening last, the little town of Stamford, Conn., was mystified by the appearance, at the hotel, of three men, who came in one by one, and offended the taste of the entire village community by strictly minding their own business. They had evidently never seen each other before, and had very little to say. The hearty farmer or drover came into the bar-room of the hotel and remarked that the weather was extremely cold. This was true, but the three strangers merely nodded their heads, and were not to be drawn into further conversation. Other gossips also dropped in, but they were not more successful than their neighbors. The silence of the strangers was something remarkable. The way they shunned each other's company was also remarkable—at least it would have been remarkable to shrewder observers than village gossips. Nevertheless the country was alive with the news of a great robbery, and it wasn't safe to be a stranger even about a dull country village—as suspicion is a strange irrespector of persons.

For once in their lives the dull villagers began to grow sharp. The experience of this novelty caused general self-satisfaction. They eyed the strangers very minutely, and applied their physiognomies, balmanded their actions, and drew wild conclusions from their least motion. Still, the fact that they did not speak to each other was a convincing proof that each one, and every other—convincing proof to the simple Stamfordians, you know; and therefore, of course, it was so much more mysterious.

One of them expressed a desire to hire a hack, for the purpose of proceeding to Norwalk. He did not wish to be accompanied by a driver, for he was going to take some ladies with him and there would not be room. Here the villagers scented a mouse: The gentleman offered liberal terms for the carriage, but the hot weather of summer was suspicious.

A carriage was therefore not to be had. Marvelous to appear, this circumstance was the occasion of the three strangers becoming acquainted with each other. They suddenly grew affable, and conversed in dark corners, held secret consultations, and eyed each other distrustfully. This showed that these men were not villagers, probably were thieves, probably whose deeds of bold and ambitious criminality were still ringing throughout the country. They had been strangers to each other through policy; but mutual necessity made them close friends; they had been shrewd, wide-awake rogues, for safety's sake; but consultation had suddenly transformed them into trembling, apprehensive villains.

Failing to procure a carriage, the three strangers remained at Stamford all night. The "full village" of Stamford was fatal. All the town were awake, and they all began to whisper of the Express robbery, and to look at the three strangers in a manner more impressive of penitentiaries than of wine breakfasts.

In the morning they went to Norwalk, where they were also remarked. Their first movement was to procure a conveyance and proceed to a house of a shoemaker, named Tristam, who resided on a hill back of the town. In the meantime, suspicion had been the theme of the village options regarding the movements of these three men; but their actions grew more and more noteworthy. They remained at the shoemaker's all Sunday night and retired. The village was next morning.

At the same time, the pious shoemaker was observed to proceed by train to New York, with a clumsy bundle in his possession. By this time the detectives were awake, and the son of Crispin was taken in hand. His bundle was heavy with good plunder. The two accomplices were arrested soon afterward.

The amount taken included about $50,000 in gold, and $50,000 in fractional currency, but was something less in total, than $700,000. The package of bonds of $80,000 was no doubt left in the carby accident. The thieves took away all of their tools except the lanterns, and not only broke into the iron car from a side door, but broke open three iron safes, each of them padlocked as well as fastened with the common locks. They understood their work and performed it thoroughly.—*New York Tribune.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNION COUNTY CONVETION.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny County are requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections in the several districts, on SATURDAY, January 13th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 11 A. M., at the Court House, for the purpose of selecting DELEGATES to the STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Harrisburgh, to place in nomination a candidate for GOVERNOR.

The election of Delegates shall be by ballot; in districts wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7, P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

WM. J. GILMORE, Chairman.

H. W. THOMAS, } Secretaries.
WM. ANDERSON, }

ja4&we4t

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH will be held in the First Methodist Protestant Church, FIFTH, MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock. The usual report of the operations of the society, and financial condition, will be presented. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. Moore, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, and Rev. J. S. Dickerson, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Also brief remarks are expected from Rev. Mr. Eells, agent of the western part of the State. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ja12:2td

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH ALLEGHENY CITY, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets. Pastor, JOSEPH KING. Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. All are cordially invited to attend. ja12:td

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION will hereafter hold their church service in the Lecture Room, on Diamond alley, in the rear of the Pastor, REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock p. m. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. ja4:tf

MEETINGS.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, Engine Builders, Boiler Makers, and Manufacturers generally, are requested to meet at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of preparing a memorial for the modification of the Revenue Tax Law for our representatives at Washington. By order of

ja10:td3t COMMITTEE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Office in Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election for Directors will be held and other business transacted.

ja9:td3d W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held in the WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENN'A., corner of Ross and Diamond streets, on TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. An address by the President may be expected.

B. C. JILLSON, M. D.,
Rec. Sec. Allegheny Co. Medical Society.

ja9:td3m

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

PITTSBURGH, January 10th, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend No. 24, of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.

ja11:6w E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, 8th January, 1866.

The Trustees o the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE Out of the profits of the Company, payable forthwith, at the office of the Company.

ja9:3td JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.--OFFICE OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held January 9th, a dividend of

EIGHT DOLLARS PER SHARE

Was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A Dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of Government Tax, payable on and after January 10th.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866. ja2:2td

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership lately existing between FREDERICK OWENS and JOHN KENNEDY, doing business at Allegheny City, under the firm of OWENS & KENNEDY, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1866, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said F. OWENS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., for payment.

FREDERICK OWENS,
JOHN KENNEDY.

ja9:6td

DISSOLUTION.--The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of SIMPSON & KNOX, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once, and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment immediately, at the old stand, Federal street, or No. 79, West side Diamond, Allegheny.

W. SIMPSON,
ROBERT KNOX,
ANDREW KNOX.

ALLEGHENY, January 1st, 1866.—ja8:1WME

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of "S. JONES & CO." is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES PARK, JR. & CO.

MICHAEL JONES,
JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.

MICHAEL JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, at No. 77 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

CALVIN ADAMS.

ja5:3dw

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY OF CHOICE BOOKS

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, January 15th, at 7½ o'clock, in Mellon House, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold, by catalogue, a valuable lot of BOOKS, embracing Spark's Life of Washington and Franklin; Irving's Works; Works of Addison, Dickens, Moore, Burns, Byron, Shakspeare; Statesmen's Papers; Encyclopedia of Geography; Women's Papers for the People; Waverly Novels; Art Journal, 6 vols.; Pictorial Museum of Animated Nature; Works of Josephus; Bibles; Miscellaneous Reading, Medicine, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution Saturday morning. Books on view from Monday.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

ja11

$17,000 MORTGAGE BONDS OF PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 16th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on account of whom it may concern, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 104 Smithfield street, 34 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, for $500 each, with 18 coupons attached to each for interest due and coming due.

ja11 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

CHECK BOOKS

ON ALL THE BANKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

Wrapping and Mailing Papers.

LINEN AND WOOLEN TWINE.

FOR SALE BY

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

ja12:1td NO. 39 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

WILKINSBURG ACADEMY.

MALE AND FEMALE

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

LEVI LUDDEN, A. B., Principal.
MRS. SARA LUDDEN, Assistant.

Such information will be obtained at the rooms of the School require

First Session will commence on MONDAY January 8th, and continue twelve weeks.

No scholar admitted for less than half a session and no deduction for absence, except on account of sickness.

Rates of tuition for session of twelve weeks:
Primary Branches, $6.00; Common Branches, $10; Latin and higher English, $12.

EXTRAS.—French and German, $10; Music, $15. Every effort will be made to make this a first-class School ja8:1wM

ASTROLOGY.

SINGLE LADIES AND GENTS, you have now an opportunity of knowing your fate. By an entirely new and scientific process, of which I alone possess the secret, I can produce a correct likeness of your future husband or wife. By sending me your age, color of eyes and hair, you will receive the picture of your future partner by return mail: also the date of your marriage. Address, enclosing twenty-five cents and red stamp, Madame HELEN CLAYTON, Drawer 91, Detroit, Michigan. ja11:dm&2mawF

FOUND,

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, January 10th, 1866.

FOUND--An unsealed Envelope, without address, placed in the drop letter box at the Post Office, and containing COUPONS OF ALLEGHENY BONDS, has been handed to me by S. F. Vonbonhorst, Esq. The owner can have them by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement.

ja11:3td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

LOST.

$10 REWARD--LOST--On Friday 12th inst., somewhere on the route from the Shovel Factory, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to the residence of the Ninth Ward, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing something over one hundred dollars in National Currency. The above reward will be paid on leaving the same at THIS OFFICE, or the residence of the undersigned, corner of Liberty and Morton streets, Ninth Ward.

ja12:3dw STEWART BROS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURORS.--Persons summoned to attend as Jurors in the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., on the 3d and 5th MONDAYS OF JANUARY inst., will take notice that their attendance will not be required, said Court having adjourned until March T., 1866.

ja11:3tdtlwr W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

WANTS.

WANTED--Six Boys to run Right Machine in a Blacksmith Shop. Boys from 16 to 18 years of age. Apply at once at DAY & HAYDEN'S, corner of Water and Short sts. ja9:2t

WANTED--Three Good Black-smiths to Forge Bridle Bits, at DAY & HAYDEN'S, corner of Water and Short sts. None but good hands can get a permanent job at once. DAY & HAYDEN. ja9:2td

WANTED.--A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first class hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. J. HWENS', successor to Addy & Hwens, 5th Wood street. 1st

WANTED--To give away, in or-der to introduce them into every FAMILY, NEW INVENTIONS, worth $50, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest giftever offered to the public. Send your address and request 50 cents, to pay for expense of forwarding. J. ROGERS, Box 209, Cincinnati, Ohio. ja4:4twim

WANTED--A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.

WANTED.--Home Employment. A GOOD MAN WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. Hitherto no pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 1 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. ja11:6td

WANTED--AGENTS IN EVERY county of Pennsylvania for BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD. The head is warranted not to break or wear out. It performs the difficulty hitherto complained of in keeping the handle fast. After having been in use one week, the handle is not loose. No tools are required except a knife. It is the only successful article of the kind ever made. Orders promptly filled. Sample head, and address J. A. HOWCROFT, care J. T. Haven & Co., Cincinnati. ja10:6td

WANTED--AGENTS.-- EMPLOY-MENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Agents wanted to sell Pencils, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we send a handsome invoice from Europe have avoided our stock to over one Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Jewelry and Gentlemen's and Ladies' Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Every person who sends $1 for a sample will get what they are entitled to; or send $5 for five certificates, or $20 for thirty; or send a dimension of their finger for ourterms. We are doing a liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 56, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 79 Liberty street, New York. ja7:6td

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE--A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg, two miles from Braddock's Field, a new two story dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information apply at No. 86 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

no7:tf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE--A well finished two story NEW HOUSE on the south-west corner of Chatham, with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms corresponding on second floor; marble mantles; slate floor in hall, with a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Inquire of DR. STERRETT, 277 Penn street.

ja9:3td

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 9 Second Street, below Market, containing ten rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
87 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

ja12

TWO STORY BRICK IN ALLE-GHENY FOR SALE.—The two story Brick Dwelling, corner of Webster street and Water alley, fronting on the West Common, containing ten rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
87 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

ja12

SANDUSKY STREET DWELLING FOR SALE.—The three story Brick Dwelling, No. 99 Sandusky street, containing ten rooms, gas and water; house in good repair and in a pleasant neighborhood.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
87 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

ja13

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land. Brick House, containing eight rooms, plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds; ten minutes' walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire on the premises, or of JOHN L. CALDWELL, OIL TOOL WORKS, 22 and 24 Ohio street, Allegheny. oct3:tf

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, of nine, two parlors, sitting room, kitchen, cellar, and three rooms and bath room on second floor, both rooms and finished attic; water fixtures in three rooms; lot 22 feet front by 220 deep. Possession given on two streets. Terms, one-third cash, remainder in one, two, three and four years. For price and terms apply to

ja11 JS. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE. Those two neat Dwellings, Nos. 114 and 116, fronting on Elm and Congress streets, are offered at low prices and on easy terms.

ALSO, two neat Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 2, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, finished in good style and offered low.

Also, that splendid two story Dwelling, No. 140, fronting on Allegheny river, and having all the modern conveniences.

Apply to R. McLEAN & CO.

ja11

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT, In Birmingham, low for cash. Apply to

J. W. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or
J. A. CASSIDY,
No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

ja9:6tM

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished Brick Dwelling on Wylie street, near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas fixtures throughout. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866

GAZETTE TERMS.

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION, per year mailed.....$ 6 00
MORNING AND EVENING EDITION, per month.....
Do. do. per week, delivered.....
AT THE COUNTER, or boys on street, per copy.....
WEEKLY, IN CLUBS, per year.....
Do. single copies, per year.....

Rates of Advertising.

One Square—Standing Matter:

PERIOD.	Daily.	2 times a week	3 times a week	1 time a week	Weekly
One time.....	$ 75	.....	.....	.....	$ 75
Two times.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	1 25
Three times.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	1 75
Four times.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	2 00
Five times.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	2 50
One Week.....	2 75	$ 1 75	$ 2 25	$ 75	75
Two Weeks.....	4 75	2 75	3 50	1 25	1 25
Three Weeks.....	6 50	3 00	4 75	2 00	1 75
One Month.....	8 00	5 00	6 50	3 00	2 50
Two Months.....	12 00	8 00	9 00	3 75	4 25
Three Months.....	16 00	10 50	12 00	4 25	6 25
Six Months.....	22 50	17 00	18 00	6 50	12 00
Nine Months.....	34 00	27 00	32 00	8 50	17 00
One Year.....	40 00	25 50	16 00	10 00	20 00

Advertisements inserted one year may be changed at the advertiser's pleasure, at a charge of 25 cents per square, for 20 cents if paid at the time, but must be confined to the immediate business of the advertiser.

Advertisements contracted for otherwise than daily will be inserted on such days as they may select.

Transient advertising, CASH.
Death notices, each insertion.....$ 50
Marriage notices.....
Steamboat advertisements, per trip.....
Executors' or Administrators' Notices.....

YEARLY ADVERTISING RATES.

One square—confined to the *immediate* business of the advertiser, and not to include dissolutions, formation of new firms, wants, &c.—changeable once a week. Any excess to be charged as transient matter.

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week
Three months.....	$ 18 50	$ 12 00	$ 9 00	$ 8 00
Six months.....	30 00	19 00	16 00	13 50
Nine months.....	42 00	26 00	22 00	18 00
One Year.....	52 00	33 00	26 00	18 00

☞ Last Notice double the above rates, if inserted one month or more. For a less period 20 cents a line. Local notices at such rates as may be agreed upon.

☞ A square to be considered as the space occupied by eight lines of the ordinary advertising type of the paper.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Doctrinal and Ritualistic innovations in the Church of Scotland are exciting much discussion. The doctrines sought to be introduced are denounced as "subversive of all fixed intelligible authoritative standard, either of faith or morals." The advocates of the progressive school urge their views because religious thought has entered upon a movement which is destined to remould dogmatic belief more largely than any previous movement in the history of the Church; and that it is well nigh impossible that the old relations of the Church of Scotland to the Westminster Confession can continue. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's University, says: "It is an utter misconception of the nature of belief, and of the growth of Christian thought in all ages, to reprobate new tendencies of speculation and of culture arising within national Churches. But the latest innovation is that of marrying in Church, which has lately been introduced in some parish churches in Edinburgh and elsewhere. Recently a "marriage in high life" came off in Old Greyfriars, at which Dr. Lee's book entitled the *Order of Public Worship and Administration of the Sacraments*, was used The account reads thus: Dr. Lee, who was arrayed in his academic, with purple hood having taken his seat at the table, the service began by the organ playing a "voluntary." After singing the 122d Psalm, Dr Lee read the service, the Lord's prayer being repeated by the choir after the minister and the "amens" given by the choir and organ. The *Te Deum* was then beautifully sung to the Gregorian chant, and as the party left the church, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played. The ceremony lasted about half an hour.

—The Free Presbyterian church at New Castle, Pa., Rev. A. B. Bradford, D. D., pastor, at their request was unanimously received into the Presbytery (New School Presbyterian,) of Pittsburgh.

—The Lafayette street N. S. Presbyterian church at Buffalo, New York, has recently expended a large sum in reseating and improving the galleries of their new house of worship, and yet the church is unable to accommodate the congregation. Every seat is now rented and more are wanted.

—Quite an extensive revival of religion prevails in nearly all the Methodist Episcopal churches in Washington City. About one hundred accessions have been made to the Ebenezer church, over one hundred and twenty-five to Foundry church, and a large number to the Wesley Chapel.

—A Congregational Society of twenty-seven members, has been regularly organized in New Orleans. They have just purchased the Second Presbyterian meeting house for $20,000. The Congregational Union is expected to furnish liberal aid.

—It is reported that Peabody, the London banker, is to erect a new Congregational church edifice at Georgetown, Mass., to accommodate those who are opposed to the new divinity introduced there by Rev. Charles Beecher.

—Jay Cooke, the great financier, has made a princely donation to the Episcopal Divinity School, in the offer of eight acres land, in admirable location near Cheltenham, together with an endowment of money, which will make the whole donation equal to $50,000, on condition that the School shall be transferred to that place.

—The *Christian Intelligencer*, one of your best religious exchanges, says in the creeds and formularies of the Reformed Dutch Church are: The Apostles' Creed, The Nicene; and the Athanasian; The Belgic Confession; The Canons of the Synod of Dort, and Heidelberg Catechism. It fraternizes with all other Reformed communions, rejects prelacy as a human and dangerous device,—and claims to be part of the Holy Apostolic Catholic Church. The highest legislative and judicial body is the General Synod. Subordinate to it are the Particular Synods of New York, Albany and Chicago. There are, in all, 32 Classes or Presbyteries; 427 Churches; 436 Ministers; 54,286 Communicants.

—A project is on foot to establish a "Baptist Home" in Philadelphia, where Baptist ministers and their widows, and, as far as consistent, members of Baptist churches generally, may find a home when overtaken with poverty, age, and sickness.

—The statue to the Reformer Melancthon, erected at Wittenburg, where Luther first preached the doctrine of salvation by faith, was formally presented to the people by unveiling it on the 31st of October. An address was delivered by Dr. Hoffman. The King, who was present on the occasion, said a few words.

—For ninety-five successive years, the Moravian Missionary ship has made an annual voyage from Europe to the shores of Greenland and Labrador.

—The Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, pastor of St. Stephens' Catholic Church, New York city, who died last week, was probably the most accomplished, learned and successful minister of the Roman Catholic Church in that city.

—To the discredit of every one concerned, there is a feud in the Lutheran Church at Chicago, and the two parties kept watch in the church last Saturday and Sunday, and kept the two rival parties from occupying the pulpit.

THE Frankfort *Yeoman*, which speaks for the just returned Bourbons of Kentucky, does not think the labor problem a difficult one to solve, because it will be perfectly easy to supplant the negroes with laborers imported from the North. Not so easy as you think, Mr. *Yeoman*. The free laborers of the North will never subject themselves to the caprices of men who do not know how to treat the laborers they now have.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA, true to its rebel instincts, has re-elected all the State officers who were in power under the rebel government, thus displacing the appointees of Gov. PIERPONT. In due time PIERPONT will also be whistled down the wind, and EXTRA-BILLY SMITH recalled to his place. No man with a taint of loyalty upon him has any chance whatever in Virginia.

A PRAYER.

Thou, who dost dwell alone—
Thou, who dost know mine own—
Thou, to whom all are known,
From the cradle to the grave—
Save, O save!

From the world's temptations,
From the lusts of the flesh,
From that fiery anguish
Wherein we languished,
From that torpor deep
Wherein we lay asleep,
Heavy as death, cold as the grave—
Save, O save!

When the soul, growing clearer,
Sees God no nearer;
When the soul, mounting higher,
To God comes no nigher;
But the arch-fiend Pride
Mounts at her side,
Foiling her high emprize,
Sealing her eagle eyes,
And when she fain would soar,
Makes idols to adore;
Changing the pure emotion
Of her high devotion
To a self-deified Pride
Of her own eloquence;
Strong to deceive, strong to enslave—
Save, O save!

From the refined fashion
Of this earthly nature,
That mars thy creature;
From grief, that is but passion;
From mirth that is but feigning;
From tears, that bring no healing;
From wild and weak complaining;
Thine old strength revealing—
Save, O save!

From doubt, where all is double,
Where wise men are not strong,
Where comfort turns to trouble,
Where joy hath no gladness,
Where sorrow treads on joy,
Where sweet things soonest cloy,
Where faiths are built on dust,
Where self is self-deceived,
Hungry, and barren, and sharp as the sea—
O set us free!

O let the false dream fly,
Where our sick souls do lie
Tossing continually.
O where thy voice doth come,
Let all doubts be dumb;
Let all words be still'd;
All strifes reconciled;
All pains beguiled.
Light bring no blindness,
Love no unkindness,
Knowledge no ruin;
Fear no undoing.
From the cradle to the grave,
Save, O save!

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Progress in Turkey.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes an extract from a letter received in this country relative to recent improvements of a commercial character in the interior of the Turkish Empire:

"On the 5th of November last the macadamized road which has been in construction for two years between Ghemlek on the sea of Marmiora and the city of Brusa, in Asia, was formally opened for travel. Brusa is about nine hours travel from Constantinople, five of which are by steamer to Ghemlek. In the winter season this important city, which contains a population of seventy thousand—Mussulmen, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Franks, formed of a good road to the seaport has been entirely cut off from communication with the capital. It is the seat of an extensive trade in raw silk, as well as manufactures of silk and woolen goods, carpets, velvets, saffron, turpentine, wool, wine, &c., and possesses an extensive trade with the chief towns in Northern Asia. The new road will secure an easy and economical means of transportation of its rich and varied products, and will be serviceable at all seasons of the year.

"A few weeks since a railroad was completed from Smyrna to the city of Magnesia (Manisa in Turkish), about forty miles in length. This is a flourishing city of about thirty-five thousand inhabitants, about one-fourth of whom are Greeks and Armenians, and has largely engaged in the manufacture of cotton and silk stuffs and goat's hair shawls, and is on the great road between Smyrna and the most productive regions of Asia minor. It is one of the most ancient cities of this part of Turkey, and was a large and opulent city to the latest period of the Roman Empire. It is intended to carry the road to Cassaba and Ala Cheir, two important seats of trade further in the interior.

"The railroad which has been in operation for more than a year from Smyrna to Ephesus, a distance of fifty miles, will be finished to Aiden, some thirty miles further, in the coming spring.

Old Fashioned Winters.

In the year 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763, not only the Black sea but the straits of Dardanelles were frozen over, and the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822, the great rivers of Europe, the Rhe, &c., were frozen so hard as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860, the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops entirely failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067, most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the winesacks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost with immense noise. In 1237 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1408, the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. In 1417 the crops wholly failed in Germany, and that which some years before sold in England at 6? the quarter, rose to £2. In 1508, the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. The succeeding winters of 1422-3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1683, it was excessively cold; most of the hollies were killed; and coaches drove across the river Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709, occurred what was long called "the cold winter," when the frost penetrated three yards into the earth. In 1776, booths were erected on the Thames. In 1744 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1814, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814, there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

OIL PAINTINGS.

IN NEW YORK, BY
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
Auctioneers,
Offices, No. 93 Liberty Street,

To be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 17th, 18th and 19th, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.

The Hunter Gallery
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

Being the entire collection of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester county, N. Y., comprising in all nearly three hundred of the old masters.

This sale will afford to connoisseurs a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the largest and finest collection ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1835; no pictures having been added since 1850, many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European Agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France, the balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years. It has always been esteemed the best representative Gallery of the Old Masters in the United States. There are no other pictures received in this catalogue, it comprising the entire collection of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and without reserve.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.
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OFFICE 253½ PENN STREET, near Hand.
For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. Cure warranted or money refunded.
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Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 66 acres, 6 perches, situate in Versailles township, Indiana county, Penn., near

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE

Execution of Benjamin Bernhardt Marschall and August Freeke

FOR

THE MURDER OF H. FOERSTER,

ON

Boyd's Hill.

Brief Resume of Events Connected with the Murder.

On Thursday, the 24th of August, 1865, our citizens were horrified with the report that the body of a man, murdered in the most brutal manner had been found on Boyd's Hill. The body was found by a German while on his way to work, and Mayor Lowry was notified of the fact, and proceeded immediately to the spot. He found the man lying upon his face in a pool of blood, with the throat cut from ear to ear; a stab in the left side near the spine, extending into the pelvis; a cut in the lower part of the right breast; the upper jaw broken from the centre, back to the throat; the nose broken, and the upper lip split through. The corpse presented a most ghastly spectacle. The murder was enveloped in complete mystery, and for a while it appeared as though the police arm of the city was completely paralyzed. The body was removed to Dever's coffin rooms, where coroner Clawson held an inquest, but failing to elicit any information that would throw light on the subject, or show who the murdered man was, the inquest was adjourned until the evening of the same day.

THE CORPSE REMOVED.

The body was then removed to the Mayor's office, where it was visited by thousands of citizens, some to gratify a morbid curiosity, and others to see if they could identify it. A thousand rumors were afloat in regard to who and what the man was. Several persons were reported missing, and one woman even went so far as to recognize in the mangled remains the body of her son, and was only convinced that it was not him by meeting him at the door as she was leaving the Mayor's office. A number of arrests were made, only to result in the discharge of the arrested parties after an examination. The more the matter was inquired into, the deeper the mystery which surrounded it, and it appeared as if would never be solved. The body was exposed for four days, during which time it was visited by thousands of persons, and photographs were taken as it lay in the coffin, but no identification could be made. But the eye of an avenging God was upon the murderers, and their escape was impossible. The police went silently to work, and soon one of those circumstance occurred which appear to follow in the trail of crime, and the murderers were brought to justice. But we must not anticipate.

ARREST OF MARSCHALL.

On the night of Tuesday, September 19th, 1865, the store of McCullough, Smith & Co., corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, was burglariously entered and robbed. A man was seen by the Lieutenant of the watch, who reported that he *be* loitering around the premises in a very suspicious manner, but he fled so precipitately as to drop his coat. He was next seen about four o'clock in the morning, when he was arrested and gave his name as Bernhardt Marschall. He gave very unsatisfactory answers in regard to himself, but it was finally ascertained that he lived on Boyd's Hill, at the head of Meadow street. He was committed to jail, and in the meantime a search warrant was placed in the hands of officers Wray and Nolan, who proceeded to search his house, and succeeded in finding a very large amount of goods, most of which had evidently been stolen. Among other articles found was a gold pencil case marked "F.," a gold ring, with the initials "H. F. M. S. 1864" on the inside of it, and other articles. A combination of circumstances created in the mind of the Mayor an impression that he was in some manner connected with the Boyd's Hill tragedy. On Friday, Sept. 22d, bloody clothing having been found in Marschall's house, he was openly charged with the murder, by the Mayor, upon which he betrayed considerable trepidation and embarrassment. A very rigid examination took place, conducted by District Attorney Kirkpatrick, and although nothing positive was elicited, it became a fixed fact in the minds of those present that he knew more of the affair than he cared to tell.

ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Subsequent to the arrest of Marschall, a man by the name of Freeke, together with his wife, residing in Prospect street, were arrested, charged with having received stolen goods from Marschall. A very searching examination of Mrs. Miller, revealed the fact that Marschall and a man named Freeke had returned from New York on the night of the murder, and that the following morning Marschall had come to her house to prepare breakfast, and that his hands appeared swollen, and that he had drops of blood upon his shirt. She further testified that Freeke boarded with her, and that he spoke of a man who had accompanied them from New York, and said he hoped "that nothing had happened him, but that he would not trust Marschall." This was before the murder was known. After the news had spread, Freeke said that Marshall had killed the man, and soon after they started out with Miller to see the body. When they returned they said they had not seen the body, and Freeke remarked that he "did not want to look at him, for fear he should see him in his dreams." He said he "had nothing to do with the murder, and it did not concern him."

ARREST OF FREEKE.

The statement of Mrs. Miller, together with other circumstances in possession of the authorities, and which have since been made public, decided the Mayor upon having Freeke arrested, which was done by officers Brown and accordingly, the Mayor dispatched two police officers for him, who arrested him and brought him to the office. He then attempted to escape, and it was found necessary to put irons in order to bring him quietly.

CONFESSION OF MARSCHALL.

About four o'clock on Saturday September 23d, Marschall called the Mayor to his cell, who was followed by Freeke and his wife. They remained for about half an hour, during which time he made an apparently straight-forward and unequivocal statement of how the murder was effected. His confession was in writing, and said that as soon as he found out that Freeke was in custody, he determined to disclose all. Freeke also on learning that he was in custody, manifested great anxiety, and began to make some important disclosures, criminating him, but carefully avoiding implicating himself. Both, in the presence of each other, replies to interrogatories were made through an interpretes. After Marschall's confession, he was taken to the Chief's room when he made still further disclosures, and identified the trunks of the murdered man together with his effects.

HOW THE MURDER WAS EFFECTED.

In Marschall's confession he says: Freeke proposed to put the body before we got into it, to throw the stanger into the river. We looked over the hill, and saw the light, and thought it wouldn't do. I went a short distance under pretenuse of doing my business, and Freeke and the stranger remained until I returned. I had in the meantime got a piece of iron over at Beckett's brick yard—a round piece, about eighteen inches long, and one and a half or two inches thick. The stranger was between the two, accordingly, in walking to and from the cars. Freeke stabbed the stranger in the side, at the same time pushing him towards me, which was the signal for me to strike him, and I drew the piece of iron and struck him on the head. Freeke did all the cutting. I struck him two or three times on the head with the iron, the last time when he was falling. He then got up. The stranger made no noise; I did not hear a word. He made no struggle. As soon as he was stabbed and struck he was dead. Freeke took him by the leg, and dragged him a short distance from the road."

This is all the confession contained in regard to the manner of killing. The second part of the confession—which has been published—is in regard to his connection with Freeke; their meeting with the stranger; their actions before and after the murder; the disposition of the property, &c. The confession, if true, would make Freeke the principal villain.

On Sunday, September 24th, 1865, Marschall reiterated his confession in the presence of Mayor Lowry, H. A. Weaver, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Coroner Clawson, B. G. Childs, Alderman Butler, Chief of Police Samuel Jas. Kennedy, James Reese, and Joseph Snowden. August Freeke being also present. After the statements of the two men were reduced to writing, they were committed to jail to await their trial.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

On Monday evening, September 25th, the coroner's jury, which had had several meetings since ten minutes after the discovery, met and concluded their inquest. The following verdict was rendered:

"That the unknown man came to his death, in the Eighth ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, on the night of the 23d of August, 1865, by violence administered by August Freeke (or Fricke) and Benjamin Bernhardt Marshall, said violence and injuries causing his death, being perpetrated by means of a knife and iron bar, or some other similar deadly weapon."

MARSCHALL PLAYS A JOKE.

Marschall and Freeke were placed in adjoining cells in the jail, and Warden White, at the request of Mayor Lowry, placed a man in whom they had perfect confidence in such a position that he could hear everything that passed between them. On the afternoon of Thursday, September 28th, they had a long conversation, in which Freeke told Marschall that as the latter was then stood, there was no evidence to connect him with the murder, and that as he Marschall had voluntarily acknowledged himself a party, there was also no use in him trying to drag him (Freeke) into it. He had revealed nothing to criminate him (Marschall) and he appealed to him by their former friendship not to peach his life in jeopardy. Marschall promised "to do what was right," whereupon Freeke, believing that he was going to deny his former statements with regard to his (Freeke's) part in the murder, sent a note to the Mayor to hear his recantation. Upon the appearance of the Mayor, however, Marschall not only reiterated his former statements, but charged Freeke with being the cause of all his troubles, alleging that up to the hour that he met him he had lived an honest life. He again asserted that Freeke had planned the murder in the cars, and had participated in its execution. He said that Freeke had stabbed the German in the back, had inflicted other stabs, and finally cut his throat, and concluded by saying that he was infinitely the worst of the two. He appeared to enjoy the joke that he had played on Freeke in leading him to suppose that he was going to retract his former confessions.

A LETTER TO BREMEN.

In order to obtain as much information in regard to the antecedents of Marschall and Freeke as possi ble, the Mayor caused a letter to be written in the German language, giving full particulars of the murder, which was forwarded to Bremen, with a request that it should be made public over the country.

A TRUE BILL.

On Monday, the 2d day of October, 1865, the Grand Jury found true bills against Marschall and Freeke, charged with the Boyd's Hill murder. They were brought into court in the afternoon, and asked if they had engaged counsel for their trial. Both replied that they had not, and when asked if they wished to have any counsel, Marschall at first replied that he did not, but afterwards availed himself of the offer of the Court, and Messrs. Thomas Ewing and Jacob D. Slagle were assigned him. Messrs. J. J. Selbeach and Richard H. Miller were assigned as counsel for Freeke.

MARSCHALL ON TRIAL

On Friday morning, October 6th, the case of Marschall and Freeke was taken up, in the court of Over and Terminer. District Attorney Kirkpatrick made a motion for a severance, without assigning any reason. The motion was resisted by counsel for the defendants upon the ground that no reason had been assigned for the motion, and that the defendants had not remained in jail, and that it was against their wishes. The court, after a brief consultation allowed a seperate trial, when the District Attorney announced for Marschall first. The trial was proceeded with immediately, and at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock the the same evening the jury retired, and after being absent exactly ten minutes, they returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Marschall heard the verdict with perfect composure, and was remanded to prison.

FREEKE ON TRIAL.

On Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1865, August Freeke was placed upon trial. The principal witness against him was Marschall, to whose testimony Freeke's counsel made objections. First, on the ground that he was incompetent, because he was jointly indicted with Freeke, and had upon that indictment been convicted of murder in the first degree. Second, Marschall should be rejected because he was the principal offender, and was so charged in the indictment, and third, because the history of criminal jurisprudence, as precedents, would justify Marschall in expecting from the authorities a recommendation for pardon, on the ground that he had been used as a witness against the accomplice. The court regarded the case as an extraordinary one, and after consultation they came to the conclusion to allow the witness to be sworn. The defence made a strong move on this, but failed, and at fifteen minutes before three o'clock on Thursday, it being the second day of the trial, the jury retired, after an absence of forty-five minutes, and returned. Their verdict was "guilty of murder in the first degree." Freeke received the announcement with astonishment as well as all. And in answer "Guilty! I am as innocent as was our Lord Jesus Christ on the cross. I have to suffer innocently." Blood issued from his nostrels, and he spit bitterly, and on his left hand, to his cell from which he was never more to emerge, except to walk to the gallows, he exclaimed, "as God is] my witness, I am an innocent man."

WHO THE MURDERED MAN WAS.

W have before mentioned that Mayor Lowry written to Germany in order to obtain wh ver information he could relative to the mu ered man. On Tuesday, November 8th, he received a letter, answered to the effect that the name of the person murdered was Henry Foerster, that he was a moulder by trade, and that he had been employed in the same establishment with Freeke for two years. It also stated that Freeke was well acquainted with Foerster.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

On Saturday, the 11th of November a motion for a new trial in Freeke's case of Freeke was argued by defendant's counsel, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the commonwealth, which resulted in the prisoner being remanded for sentence.

FREEKE'S LETTERS AFFIDAVITS.

In reply to the Mayor's German letter, he received one from Dahlum, Germany, showing in this world, yesterday." Poor woman, her cup of sorrow is filled to the brim.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

The scaffold upon which the murderers were hung, is the same used for the execution of Jacoby and Evans, and will remain as it stands until after next Friday, at which time Mrs. Grinder will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is a very simple contrivance, being two upright posts and a cross beam, surrounded by a platform about six feet square, the trap being about four feet square. The trap is held to its position by an upright post, with an arm across the top, from which two ropes extend a distance of about thirty feet to a heavy plank, which is placed in nearly an upright position. These ropes, being fastened to the plank about three feet from the ground. Another rope fastened to the plank about a foot higher leads to a pin at the foot of the steps ascending the scaffold, and holds the plank in its place. A trigger working upon a pivot is attached to the pin in such a manner that by stepping upon it the supporting rope is thrown from the pin, the plank falls, and jerks the upright from under the trap, which falls, and the men are suspended. The fall is only about eighteen inches, and it is deemed sufficient to produce strangulation and death. The coffins are plain pine coffins, stained to imitate rosewood. They were made by Dever, and were delivered at the jail last night.

HALF PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The hour approaches. Within those dismal cells the ministers of God are pouring consolation into those unto [illegible] despairing men. The office of the jail is occupied by reporters, busy in catching every item or scrap of information, and asking any questions that may suggest itself. Outside the small number of visitors and the assistants of the Sheriff and Warden fill up the group. Some are conversing of one thing, some of another—the execution being the most prominent—while others stand or walk around in moody silence. Were it not for the officials on duty, the interior of the jail would appear deserted. Doors of cells are standing open, designating the places in which the condemned are confined, and from these tomb like apartments no sound of the ministers engaged in earnest conversation with the condemned is heard.

A FALSE RUMOR.

From the outside we learned that a rumor was prevalent in the street to the effect that Marschall had made a statement exculpating Freeke, and that Sheriff Stewart was in a quandery to know what course to pursue in the premises. There was not only not a word of truth in the assertion, but there was not even a foundation for the report.

The Execution.

At half past twelve the visitors were all mustered out into the jail yard, being about eighty in number, and placed in two rows, alongside the wall and the jail.

At five minutes past one, Marschall and Freeke, in company with their spiritual advisers, and the Sheriff and Warden, emerged from the door leading into the yard. Marschall in advance, and trembling very violently. Freeke followed, with head erect and a firm step, looking proudly around over the audience, at the gallows, and then turned downcast, and kept his eyes upon the ground.

On ascending the scaffold, Freeke took his seat immediately on the chair prepared for him, while Marschall, stood on the trap in front of the scaffold, and went through his devotions, assisted by his minister, after which he kissed the cross, rose to his feet, and took the chair prepared for him. As he [illegible] seated himself, Freeke rose and faced him, saying, in German, "Marschall, confess that I am innocent." Marschall answered, "I have nothing to confess." Freeke replied, "Marschall, I am not afraid to die; but good-bye for you, Marschall." He then seized the Sheriff by the hand, shaking it warmly, thanked him for his kindness, and said that he had a very disagreeable duty to perform, but he (the Sheriff) could not help it. He then added, "I forgive you, my executioner."

The doomed men then rose to their feet, and the Sheriff proceeded to adjust the ropes upon their necks. Marschall preserved, all the time a most obstinate silence, while Freeke requested the Sheriff to pull the rope tight, so that he might be killed quickly. He then said, "I have a hard road to travel, but I am not afraid to travel it. God has been a merciful God to [me, and I hope that he will now have mercy on me." Freeke then shook hands warmly with his minister, who desired him to commend his soul to God. He then said, "I am not afraid to die. I have a clear conscience."

The white caps were now drawn over the faces of the condemned, Freeke engaging in a fervent prayer. Sheriff Stewart then stepped from the platform, and as he descended placed his foot upon the trigger, the drop fell, and they were both launched into eternity. The fall was about six feet. Dr. Wilson, a surgeon of the physician that Marschall's neck was dislocated, and his pulse ceased to beat in eleven minutes. Freeke struggled but very little, and died apparently easy.

The knot upon the rope struck Freeke forward of the ear, and his death was produced by dislocation of the neck. The skin of the cut, and blood flowed from the wound. His pulse ceased to beat in thirteen minutes. In the fall, the cap was partly drawn from Freeke's face, and his countenance was discernible. In five minutes his face turned to a deep purple, but at the expiration of sixteen minutes clear discoloration appeared a natural color, and freth began to ooze from the mouth.

After hanging the usual time, the bodies were taken down an [illegible] deposited in the coffins prepared for them.

Marschall was dressed in a plain suit of black—frock coat, pants and satin vest. Freeke was dressed in dark corded pants, a light gray sack coat, buttoned up to the throat, and gaiter shoes. Their arms were both pinioned with strips of white muslin, leaving their hands free. During the struggles, Freeke grasped convulsively with his hands, though endeavoring to relieve himself from his agony.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE JAIL.

From an early hour in the morning up to the moment of execution, crowds of people of both sexes, crowded the streets around the court house and jail. The day was extremely inclement, both cold and rainy, but not withstanding Fifth street, Grantstreet, Ross street, Diamond street, Boyd's Hill, and all other places within scope of the view of the enclosure could be had, was alive with people anxiously peering at the bleak walls of the jail and prison, which effectually hid the consummation from their view. A strong police force had been detailed, and the most perfect order was maintained by the efficient officers. When it was announced that the offended majesty of the law had been fully vindicated, and that Marschall and Freeke had passed from time to eternity, there was a great rush for the jail over the wall, eager to learn something of the particulars from those who had witnessed the execution. About half past eight o'clock, however, the streets assumed their usual aspect, and soon the deaths of these two notorious murderers will pass from the memories of many whist others will refer to it with a shudder, from having been witnesses of the awful and solemn scene.

The execution was conducted with marked decorum, and great credit is due to Sheriff Stewart and his deputy, S. B. Cluley, Esq., for the manner in which they performed their disagreeable duty.

The Organization of Allegheny Councils

As will be seen by our report elsewhere, the Councils of Allegheny have organized, by the election of James McBrier, Esq., as President of Select, and C. W. Benney, Esq., as President of Common Council. Mr. McBrier is one of the youngest members of the body, and his unanimous selection as Chairman is a high compliment to his fitness and ability. Taking the seat of perhaps the oldest, as well as one of the ablest presiding officers of the old "City Fathers," (James Marshall, Esq.), it is not strange that he should enter upon the duties with some degree of diffidence. He is a young man of energy, industry and intelligence, and aside from having served as President of the Common Council, he has served on a number of the most important committees. He is well posted in the rules, and will doubtless make an excellent officer.

Mr. Benney fills the chair of President for the first time, but he has had considerable of experience as a member, and will no doubt discharge his duties faithfully and well.

Mr. D. Macferron has been retained as Clerk of the Select Council, a position which he has held for years, and the duties of which he has discharged with great care and fidelity. He has the esteem and confidence of every member of the body, and there was no competitor to contest his claims.

Mr. M. McGonnigle, who, for many long years has acted as clerk of the Common Council, and clerk to Committees, has been superceded by Mr. Robert Dilworth. It is but justice to Mr. McGonnigle to say that he was not removed on account of any dissatisfaction with the manner in which he discharged his duties, nor because he was not personally acceptable to the members of Council, but simply for consideration of the claims of a gallant young soldier, who was five times wounded in battle, and who lost two brothers in the war. It is to the credit of Mr. McGonnigle that, while he permitted his name to be used, he did not solicit the vote of any member of the body. Mr. Dilworth is said to be fully competent, and we hope he may fill his new position with pleasure to himself and to the satisfaction of those who have so signally recognized his patriotic services.

The Ladies' Freedmens Aid Association.

"The Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Association,' have, since their organization, received and or warded the following goods:

LIST OF NEW ARTICLES.

Blankets, pairs	23
Woolen Shirts	72
Woolen Socks	44
Flannel Dresses, (women's)	18
Children's Dresses	9
Woolen Hoods	47
Woolen Skirts	14
Childrens' Slips	9
Women Stockings, pairs	69
Women Stockings, pairs	12
Cloth Cloaks	2
Woolen Caps	12
Cotton Clothes Garments	11
Neck Ties	1
Wool packages	

SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

Cloth Pants, pairs	42
Cloth Vests	36
Cloth Coats	17
Drawers, pairs	3
Hats	5
Socks and Stockings, pairs	36
Woolen Sacques	9
Woolen Shawls	7
Boys' Cloth Suits	11
Flannel Shirts	28
Waists	6
Under Garments, (women's)	7
Gloves, pairs	7
Woolen Dresses	8
Hoods	8
Boots and Shoes, pairs	13
Collars	6
Aprons	4

Mayor's Levee.—There was but a slim attendance at Mayor Lowry's levee this morning. John Finkman was fined three dollars and costs for behaving in a disorderly manner on the streets; Thomas Williams, one dollar; James W. Brunn five dollars, and Robert Malloy five dollars, for like offences; Catharine Highlands was sent up for twenty days as a vagrant, and Thomas Hayther, who had simply drank too much to navigate the icy pavements, was committed for twenty-four hours. Two others were discharged.

Eastern Weeklies.—Messrs. John P. Hunt & Co., 5th street, has just received a full supply of New York Weeklies, viz.: New York Tribune, New York World, The Independent, The Nation, New York Weekly Magazine, Scientific American, The Round Table, Gleason's Literary Companion, the Chimney Corner, the Philadelphia Home Weekly, the Boston True Flag, the Boston Waverly Magazine. There is a fine list to choose from. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

Organization of Allegheny Councils—Inauguration of Mayor Morrison.

The members of Allegheny Councils holding over from last year, together with the members elect, assembled in their respective Chambers at ten o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of organizing, and inaugurating the Mayor.

In Select Council, Mr. R. Thomas was chosen President, *pro tem.*, and Messrs. J. W. Hall and James McBrier appointed Secretaries.

The returns of the late election were read, and the result announced as follows:

MAYOR.—John Morrison.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.—John U. Barr and Wm. Murdock.

MEMBERS OF COUNCILS.—*First Ward*—Simon Drum and A. D. Smith, S. C., and Alex. Hanna, Geo. N. Miller, Isaac A. Reed and Charles Beney, C. C.

Second Ward.—J. W. Hale and J. B. Smith, S. C., and Joseph McDonald John Cunningham, John K. Brown and Geo. D. Riddle, C. C.

Third Ward.—John Huckenstein, and C. C. Smith, S. C., and James Campbell, John Meyer, Jacob Heckadorn and Wm. Miller, C. C.

Fourth Ward.—J. C. Patterson and William Smith, S. C., and Hugh McNeill, John Megraw E. F. A. Faulhaber and Leonard Walter, C. C.

The oath of office was then administered to the members of Councils, by Alderman Hays.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Drum and Meyer, was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and Directors of the Poor elect, and conduct them into the Council Chambers.

The Committee soon after appeared, in company with the Mayor, who received the oath from Alderman Hays. After subscribing to the oath, Mayor Morrison addressed the Councils as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils:—I have again subscribed to the oath of office, and need only renew the assurance, usually given on like occasions, faithfully to discharge its duties to the best of my ability.

A review of the past year, such as might be appropriate, can be summed up in few words—our population prosperous and rapidly increasing has been as orderly and well behaved as any other of equal number—and the number of summary commitments, embracing vagrancy, drunkeness and disorderly conduct have been less than one hundred and thirty—previous to the outbreak of the rebellion that disorder would follow the return of our soldiers, have not been realized; these brave men have honored and sustained the character of our people by quietly resuming their peaceful avocations.

In our sister city, the number of commitments for like offences, exceeds eighteen hundred, and the Court cases will compare even more favorably. By comparison of the population of the two cities as shown by the votes at the late Presidential election, the numbers are relatively as five to eight, whilst in criminal cases returned, the numbers are as one to twenty-five or upwards.

This comparison is not made in any unkind feeling, but simply as excusable congratulation, being prompted by the favorable character which the records of our city exhibit, which must be gratifying to us all. And it may be admitted that the comparison presented is not calculated to encourage the project of consolidation.

In material prosperity we are making rapid strides. I may mention the fact alluded to by our assessor of water rents, who perhaps has the key for ascertaining the actual increase of population, that in every family at their homes. From the report of this officer it would seem that there are now 6,286 such families in our city who receive water from our public works, besides over 400 families who require houses.

Let us then improve and enjoy our present condition in our own way, feeling that under the blessing of heaven hitherto so bountifully bestowed on our goodly city, we may continue to govern ourselves, feeling assured that we can [illegible] our destiny by perpetuating the good old name of Allegheny.

The address was heartily applauded, and the sentiments seemed to meet the approbation of the Councils.

Messrs. John U. Barr and Wm. Murdock, Directors of the Poor elect, were next introduced, and subscribed to the customary oath of office.

The Common Council then adjourned to its own Chamber.

The Select Council organized by the unanimous election of James McBrier, Esq., as Chairman, Mr. Wm. Smith having declined a nomination for that position.

Mr. McBrier, on taking the chair, thanked the members for this evidence of their confidence and regard. The compliment was the more flattering, inasmuch as the position had neither been sought after nor desired. On looking around he saw many before him so many who were his seniors in years, and not a few of them his seniors in experience, he felt a diffidence in assuming the duties. He alluded to the loss of many of the old and valuable members during the past year, and to the fact that the new Councils had been left a legacy in the shape of a floating debt of some $40,000. He was in favor of taking such action as would lead to the early extinguishment of this debt, and would, after a little consideration of matters, would come up for discussion in due time. Again thanking the members for the partiality shown him, he announced that the next business in order would be the election of Clerk.

Mr. D. Macferron was unanimously re-elected as clerk.

On motion of Mr. Myler, the rules of the preceding Council were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Drum, it was resolved to hold a session on Monday evening, to discuss the claims of the applicants for city offices.

Mr. Smith moved that when Councils adjourn, they adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening, next, to elect officers. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution changing the time for holding the regular meetings from the *first* to the *second* Thursday evening in each month. Laid over for the present.

On motion of Mr. Drum the President of Council was requested to adhere to the custom of appointing but two members from the Select branch, on the several standing Committees.

Select Council then adjourned.

In Common Council, Hugh McNeill was chosen Chairman *pro tem*, and G. W. Irwin was appointed temporary Clerk.

C. W. Benney, Esq., was elected President by acclamation, and returned thanks for the compliment in a few remarks.

Messrs. Robert Dilworth and M. McGonnigle were nominated for clerk, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Dilworth	13
McGonnigle	3

Mr. Dilworth was therefore duly elected.

Augustus Husselbaugh was unanimously re-elected Messenger.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the rules of the last Council were re-adopted.

On motion, adjourned.

A Step in the Right Direction.

For years past grand inquest after inquest for the county of Allegheny, have recommended the erection of a work house in which to place that class of law breakers known as vagrants, drunkards, and drunkards with the additional offence of disorderly conduct. That the suggestions of these grand inquests were and strictly in accordance with the wishes experience of all right thinking men who had given the subject a moment's serious consideration cannot be doubted, backed as they were by the almost unanimous voice of the Press. Let any one visit the Mayor's office for a dozen days and he will see in that time an hundred able-bodied loafers, who could, if they would, earn a honest and respectable livelihood, sent to jail for periods of from twenty-four hours to thirty days, in default of paying the fines [illegible] upon them, for a violation of the laws of the city and commonwealth. In nine cases out of ten, these useless drones in the hive of humanity, seem to be the chosen victims of [illegible] magistrates, for that the time they will be provided for at the expense of the public, and will have nothing to do but to eat, drink, sleep and enjoy [illegible] in the free quarters of the county.

But a step is being taken in the right direction, which if carried out, will have a tendency to drive these [illegible] men (and women) alluded to, from our midst, or turn their bones and sinews to some practical account. Senator Bigham, of this county, a few weeks since introduced a bill for the better management of the Allegheny county prison, *and for the erection of a workhouse.* What reforms are needed, if any, in the management of the county jail, we are not advised, but we have no hesitation in saying that a workhouse is imperatively demanded, and if Senator Bigham can succeed in having such a law enacted, he will have accomplished much towards lessening the number of vagrants, thieves and drunkards, and relieving those who most infest the city. Let all good citizens strengthen his hands in this good work.

Our Book Table.

AMERICAN REPRINT OF BRITISH PERIODICALS.—Messrs. Leonard Scott, & Co., No. 38 Walker street, New York, republish regularly the British Reviews, as soon as they arrive. Their list embraces, the London Quarterly Review (Conservative), the Edinburgh Review (Whig), the Westminster Review (Radical), the North British Review (Free Church), and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These are furnished to subscribers at $4 per year for any one of the reviews; $7 for two; $10 for three, and $12 for four. Blackwood is furnished at the same rate as the Reviews, and is furnished with the whole four at $15. Clubs furnished at 20 per cent. off for four persons or more.

The *New Review*, for December, Scott's reprint, has just been received by Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street. It opens with an able paper on Coleridge, and all its articles are marked by the usual talent shown in this able review.

The *Tribune* Almanac for 1866—invaluable for reference—is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenny No. 45 Fifth street.

Another Charge Against Herman.—William Herman, noticed yesterday as being arrested by Chief of Police Long on a charge of burglariously entering the house of Mr. Douglass a few evenings since, seems to be getting deeper and deeper into trouble. On the night of the 23d ultimo a quantity of wool was stolen from the Allegheny City station of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Facts have recently come to light which point unmistakably to William Herman as the thief, and accordingly Mr. J. A. Wilson, the Freight Agent of the road, has made information against him for the larceny of the wool. Herman, unless he can succeed in pulling the wool over the eyes of the Court, will not stand a pretty fair chance of making the acquaintance of Warden Campbell, of the Western Penitentiary.

Has Returned.—Mr. W. P. Logan, the well known oil dealer, who has been on a visit East for a week or ten days has returned home. Some of our oil men are disposed to accuse Mr. Logan as being the cause of the present stagnation and demoralization on the eastern markets, but now that he has returned, it is but fair to presume that there will be a reaction for the better. If he was selling the "bear" while east it is hoped that he will perform the "bull" at home.

Correction.—We were in error yesterday in stating that the drug store of Mr. W. W. Davis of West Manchester, had been broken open on Wednesday night, the safe opened and robbed of about $1,200 and a gold watch. The store was not entered at all, but the burglars gained access to the building, which is owned by Col. Thomas McKee, through a vault, and committed the robbery in that part occupied by him. No arrests have yet been made, nor any of the stolen property recovered.

Standing Committees of Councils.

The following is a list of the Standing Committees of Councils, as appointed for the present year:

Finance—Select Council—Phillips, Herdman, and Brown. Common Council—McGowan, McQuewan, Tomlinson and McClelland.

Water—Select Council—Crown, Armstrong, Shipton and Coffin. Common Council—Wright, Moreland, Welden, McEwen and Dickson.

Streets—McMillen, McLaughlin, White and Gallagher. Common Council: Hare, Ardray, O'Neill, Weldon and Boggs.

Claims and Accounts—Select Council: Coursin and Thompson. Common Council: Patchel, Ford and Simpson.

Monongahela Wharf—Select Council: Morrow and Coffin. Common Council: Dickson, Parley and Patchell.

Allegheny Wharf—Select Council—Thompson. Common Council—Verner and Brush.

Ordinances—Morrow and Coursin. Common Council—McEwin, Weldin and Simpson.

Gas Lighting—Select Council—Shipton and McClintock. Common Council—Rehman, Hare and Welsh.

Night Police—Select Council—Phillips and Barkley. Common Council—Hare, McMillin and Ford.

Fire Engine and Hose.—Select Council Wilson and Barkley. Common Council: Beck, Boggs and Welsh.

Markets.—Select Council: Reese and Armstrong. Common Council: Ogden, Selbert and Robb.

City Printing.—Select Council: McMillin and Norwine. Common Council: Rebman, Beck and Diehl.

Wooden Buildings—Select Council; Wilson and White. Common Council; Beck, McClelland and Lang.

Appeals from City Assessments.—Select Council, McClintock and Loew. Common Council; Mawhinney, Boggs and Patchell.

City Property—Select Council: McLaughlin and Norwine. Common Council; Mawhinney Porter and Lang.

Railroads—Select Council; Thompson and Herdman. Common Council; Mawhinney and Ogden.

Sanitary Committee—Select Council: Gallagher, Armstrong, Morrow, Barclay, Couson, McClintock, Brown, Loew, Wilson and Reese. Common Council; Boggs, Ogden, Torley, Hare, Selbert, Lang, McEwen, Wright, McClelland and Simpson.

Terpsichorean.

Having a leisure moment last evening, we dropped into Wilkins Hall for the purpose of witnessing the grand soiree given by the pupils under the charge of Prof. Cowser. The hall was well filled with young misses and masters, gaily and appropriately attired, accompanied by their parents or elder brothers and sisters. An elegant band of music was in attendance, and everything pertaining in any way was regulated by the sound of the bell, and all moved with the regularity of clockwork. Among the hundred-and-one little girls and lovely young women present, we noticed the following during our brief stay, we may mention, without wishing to be invidious, Miss Mollie Caldwell, Miss Annie Hays, Miss Gertrude Ringwald, the Misses Scott, and "Little Lizzie." Others there were equally deserving of mention, but we cannot name them. That there is a diversity of opinion on the subject of the "poetry of motion" we are well aware, but when it is scientifically taught, and that, too; in the presence and with the sanction of the parents of the young gentlemen and misses and masters, we cannot see the objectionable features.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Soldiers' Union, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were passed in reference to the late Richard C. Glyde, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county:

WHEREAS, Richard C. Glyde, a citizen of Pittsburgh, by his last will and testament bequeathed five thousand dollars to the families of the soldiers who served in the late war.

Resolved, That the Loyal League fully appreciates the patriotism and generosity of the donor, and shall ever cherish his memory as one who was a soldier's friend and a benefactor of his race.

Resolved, That this resolution be published, and that a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

Health Report.

The following is the statement of the number of deaths occurring in the city of Pittsburgh during the week ending January 7, as reported by the Physician to the Board of Health:

Peritonitis, 1; bilious fever, 1; senile catarrh, 1; dropsy, 1; disease of heart, 1; Paralysis, 1; unknown, 5; unknown, 1; Typhoid fever, 3; Scooping cough, 2; cerebral disorganization, 1; still born, 1; convulsions, 2; chronic dysentry, 1; hemorrhage of umbilicus, 1; premature birth, 1. Total, 23.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 5; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 3; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 1; from 60 to 70, 2; from 78 to 80, 1.

Males, 11; females, 10; white, 13; colored, 2.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—Miss Matilda Herron will appear this evening, as "Mathilde," in the "Lone Chateau," and "Nancy Sykes" in "Oliver Twist."

OPERA HOUSE.—Afternoon performance, Richard and Richard, fifteen strin—ck". In conclude with Frank Drew's great extravaganza of "Mazeppa; or the Untamed Rocking Horse."

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM.—The living Esqueleto is the grand attraction, together with wild animals and 10,000 curiosities.

ACCIDENT ON THE P., FT. W. & C. RAILROAD.—On Tuesday night, two passenger coaches, on the night express train, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, were thrown from the track by the breaking of a wheel, and hurled down an embankment over twenty feet deep. The accident was at the bridge across a deep river, a few miles west of Valparaiso. The cars broke through the railing of the bridge, and the two doomed coaches, jumping the track, were dragged over the trestle-work, escaping a fearful plunge into the river, and at last running down the embankment a hundred feet from the river.

The train was running at the regular speed when the accident occurred. Fortunately, there were less than a score of people in both of the wrecked coaches. Of these several were injured. Mrs. H. Jordan and Mrs. Charles Bostwick, of Chicago, received very severe injuries. The former sustained a terrible gash in her head and several serious bruises on her body. Mrs. Bostwick suffered a dislocation of her left shoulder. Mr. Jordan was upon the train and escaped injury.

Attention!—The attention of those owning property on or in the gutters of which ice may have accumulated, is called to the necessity of cutting away, or, at least, making drains through it, so that the water and slush may find an outlet. Some of the street-crossings and alleys were almost impassible this morning, and a little judicious labor with an axe would have prevented the nuisance.

The Tribune Almanac.—This most valuable almanac and political register has been received by J. C. Perry & Co., No. 71 and 73 Fifth Hall, Fifth street, and we acknowledge the receipt of the Weekly Press, New York Weekly, Times, Every Saturday, Weekly Herald, Police Gazette, Harper's Weekly, and Literary Album.

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McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE,

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Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs

VELVET RUGS,

Embroidered Piano Covers,

SHEEPSKIN MATS,

VELVET HASOCKS

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REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

CARPETS.

Preparatory to taking out Annual Inventory, and making room for our purchases for spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tass